* PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,936—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
P.L. CALEDONIA	7868	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	13th "
P.L. AUSTRALIA	6991	L. Reaves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
P.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
P.L. OCEANA	6893	F. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	8th "
P.L. CALEDONIA	7868	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallnsching	3,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. PO.....4th March 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "CLYDESDALE" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and CHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
...are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE delivery of their GOODS without Delay.
...ding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on ...k and expense of Consignees, unless Boats ...o take delivery without delay.
...ereby expressly notified that all Claims ...e adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor ...e removed from the Landing Shed. The ...e all responsibilities in respect of Goods ...ained Warehouse. All claims must be ... sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none ...
... will attend every morning to survey ...
...KINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
...bruary, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, about 3rd March.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S.S. VIRAWA 3,333 tons, about 3rd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,949 tons, about 12th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

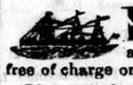
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

TRADE MARK.

ELECTRO-PLATED AND FANCY GOODS.
—SILVER— AND —GOLD—
JEWELLERY.
A SELECTION OF
GOODS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS,
EQUAL TO THOSE IN THE BEST EUROPEAN HOUSES.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE POINTS OF THE HORSE, Rs. 32.
A Familiar Treatise on Equine Conformation.
BY M. HORACE HAYES, F. R. C. V. S.
The present Edition has been thoroughly revised and contains numerous additions, including specially written Chapters on the Breeds of English and Foreign Horses, with over Two Hundred beautiful Illustrations reproduced from Photographs, the larger number of which were taken by the Author and have never before been published.

BAKER AND COOK, SECOND EDITION, Rs. 2-8.
A DOMESTIC MANUAL FOR INDIA. BY MRS. R. TEMPLE-WRIGHT.
The outcome of long experience and many patient experiments.—*Pioneer.*
Mrs. Temple Wright aims at a refinement sufficiently simple to be within the reach of every household.—*Bombay Gazette.*

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
"CRISP" AERATED WATERS.
OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the Cleanest and Airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European Supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the Purifying Vessels and Filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory and their Purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of Cheap Aerated Waters manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country, and SHOULD SPECIALLY BE AVOIDED AT THE PRESENT TIME.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.
OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :
1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.
2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.
3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS

PLAGUE AND ÆRATED WATERS.
IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE
That all BOTTLES used in our Factory are treated with a powerful antiseptic solution during the washing process, and are rendered perfectly sterile before filling.
KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED DECOCTION OF CINNAMON
(*Prepared in Vacuo*),
AS RECOMMENDED BY
DR. J. CARNE ROSS
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
BUBONIC PLAGUE.
DIRECTIONS.
Half an ounce every forty minutes for the first twenty-four hours; at the end of that period half an ounce every two hours till temperature falls to normal; after normal, half an ounce four times daily for four days. If sore throat, gargle every two hours with the Decoction. If possible, cases to be treated within ten hours of attack. As a prophylactic half an ounce at 6 and 8 a.m., daily.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC, CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, METEOROLOGICAL, AND PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS,
of every kind of Experimental Use,
BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ETC.
The largest and most up-to-date Stock in India. Any article required can be supplied at a moment's notice.
Disinfecting Materials and Appliances.
Sick-room Requisites of all descriptions.
Full Catalogue—57th Edition.
Now ready, forwarded free on application.
KEMP & Co., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

LATEST NOVELTIES.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES,
IN
STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks from	35	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	55	0
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35	0
"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	33	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	30	0
"	Cigar " 5 Cigars	105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2¾in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
"	" 3in. "	30	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
"	Match Box	25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
"	Whist Markers	110	0
"	Card Case	18	0
"	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 35, and	42	0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
"	" " Fluted for Perfume Rs. 38 and	60	0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150	0
"	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.		
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom Rs. 36 and	60	0
"	Handle Curling Tongs	24	0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70	0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18	0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	30	0
"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
"	Christening Mugs Rs. 32 and	55	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	70	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	50	0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
"	Presentation Trowels	130	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	90	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles Rs. 150 and	205	0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray Rs.	1,260	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PROTECT YOURSELVES
From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS
By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED
AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.
LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.
BERTIE-SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.
BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND
PASSENGERS
SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK CHAIRS, &c., &c.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS
FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN LINE.

SURGEONS REQUIRED for this Line plying between Bombay and African Ports. Apply to the Agent, Mr. F. HEYER, Albert Building, Graby Road.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED,

Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated

Per Bottle, Annas 12.

SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. VUNDRAVANDASS PURSHOTTAMDASS, a representative of the Bhuleshwar Ward there is a CASUAL VACANCY in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, 23rd instant, for a WARD ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd March, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 4th instant :—(1) By Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to expedite the work of preparing electrolysed sea-water.

(2) K. N. Bahadurji, Esq., M.D. (a) That, having regard to the varied and valuable services of Dr. N. H. Choksey the Corporation request the Commissioner to engage the full-time services of Dr. Choksey on the permanent staff as Second Assistant Health Officer on Rs. 700 per mensem rising to Rs. 900 by bi-annial increments of Rs. 100, That Dr. Choksey should devote the whole of his time to Municipal work continuing to attend to his present Fire Brigade duties and remain in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital for the present. That, taking into consideration the time devoted by Dr. Choksey to the Hospital work during the prevailing epidemic, involving loss of all private practice, he should be paid a compensation allowance at the rate of not less than Rs. 500 per month from September last to the date of his being taken on the pension list. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction these charges on the recommendation of the Standing Committee. That, in consideration of the good services performed by the Hospital Assistants at the Hospital, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction such additional grant for payment of extra allowances to them as may be recommended by the Commissioner with the approval of the Standing Committee. That the Corporation notice with satisfaction the alterations and new arrangements already undertaken by the Commissioner for the improvement and extension of the Hospital and quarters, and will be prepared to sanction the cost of such additional improvements as the Commissioner may deem necessary for making the Hospital an efficient and permanent institution.

(3) By Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., that a permanent Committee be appointed, to be designated the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation, the duty of the Committee being to consider and report upon all questions of sanitation that may be referred to them by the Corporation.

(4) By E. F. Underwood, Esq., M.D., that the Commissioner be requested to have subsoil reservoirs or openings dug in different parts of the City, the water being pumped into the storm-water canals or other canals.

(5) By D. A. D'Monte, Esq., M.D., that the Commissioner should arrange to close the existing burial grounds at Mahim, Dadar, and Worli for such cases as die of the plague or suspicious plague deaths and to select a site for their interment outside these districts. That graves in which such cases have been buried should not be re-opened.

H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 2nd March, 1897.

POSTAL NOTICE.

PARCELS may now be SENT by POST from INDIA to the FIJI ISLANDS at the Revised Rates of Postage and subject to the revised conditions entered in the Schedule below :—

Country or British Colony or Foreign Possession.	Route.	Rates of Postage Prepayment compulsory.)	Limit of Weight.	LIMITS OF SIZE. Maximum.	LIMITS OF SIZE. Minimum.	Limit of Value.	Specially Prohibited Contents. (For general prohibitions, see clause 221 of the Indian Postal Guide)
Fiji Islands	Through New South Wales.	Rs. a. For each pound or fraction thereof.. 0 15	11	Six feet in girth and length combined or 3½ feet in length.	Three inches in length by two inches in width and two inches in depth or 12 cubic inches. A parcel measuring, say, 12 × 2 × 1 inches would not be refused on the ground that it was less than 2 inches in depth, as its cubic measurement would be 24 inches, or double the prescribed minimum cubic measurement.	£ 60	Letters, money 'coin or bank notes' gold dust, bar of gold, live animals, grapes in bunches, grape vines or cuttings, articles infringing the customs laws.

2. Parcels may now be sent by Post to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, Oceania, at the Rates and Conditions applicable to Parcels for New South Wales.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 13th February, 1897.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS :

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August 1896

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, £1. 15 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial-made blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, Singer's sewing machine on stand, strong built victoria, one handsome and fast silver-grey horse and one mare, both going in single harness and two sets of nearly new single harness, incandescent gas chandelier and bracket lamp, real Brussels carpets, large size stove with water boiler and utensils, pigeons, geese, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, perambulator, etc., the property of A. MAHLER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES SILKWARP.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of Kanjee Thackersey, the following goods :—

C P 4624—215—1	case silkwarp.	
C P 4629—216—2	Do.	do.
C P 4698—218-9—2	Do.	do.
C P 4841—276-9—1	Do.	do.
C P 4698—220-2—2	Do.	do.
C P 4629—228-9—2	Do.	do.
C P 4769—335-6—2	Do.	do.
C P 4773—240-1—2	Do.	do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 38, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, etc., the property of Captain G. W. MITCHELL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property and effects of the late Surgeon-Major R. MANSER, consisting of wearing apparel, medical books, tin boxes, etc.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. The above will be on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 powerful C. B. horse, 14-2, 5 years old, broken to harness and saddle, very quiet.

1 handsome grey waler mare, 15 hands, goes in single and double harness, also broken to saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE ICE FACTORY NEAR BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties, in one or more Lots, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4-30 p.m., by order of the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha, the purchaser of the said premises, at an auction held on the 13th day of August, 1896, and who has made default in payment of the purchase money in pursuance of and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale, dated the 13th day of August, 1896.

MACHINERY.

Firstly.—Three ammonia ice machines, complete with all their appliances, engines, boilers, donkeys, pumps, ice-boxes, cranes, mechanical tools, &c.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon with the compound thereto belonging, situate on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank, on the west by the Coach Factory of J. A. B. DeSouza and Sons, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Sahib and Bapoo Meeya Jittaker, subject to the rents and conditions contained in an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Ismail Beg Mahomed of the one part and Ardeshir Beramjee of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, at their office No. 11, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned at their office in Medows and Forbes Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	MANILA.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

S. S. "CALEDONIA."

THE SURVEY of the CARGO BROUGHT BACK by this Vessel will be CONTINUED on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, and the following days until completed from 7 a.m., and those interested are requested to attend.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
1st March, 1897.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY INSTITUTION is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for small occasional Tables, Folding Lounge Chairs and many other useful Articles. Also FOR SALE one Dog-Cart and one Victoria fitted for double and single draft built at the Institution with metal vanes and steel tyres. For particulars apply to the Superintendent.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The first-class at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness's Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that they have to meet. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is SELLING DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 5s. to £10 upon a single watch. Retail watch-dealers and jewellers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our speciality only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this of course being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring) thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognised to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their courage and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1862, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered post free and Custom duty paid to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office. The following are cash prices without discount :—

A.	Stem-winder sterling silver, hall marked, Rs. jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch	10
AA.	The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved	15
B.	Gold-stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 30 actions, with gold or steel hands (small, second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine-turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc...	30
BB.	The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper	55
C.	Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches	65
CC.	The same watch with double and extra strong case, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine-turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc.	100
D.	Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, the week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than £25...	160

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

Old watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value, if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

It is our aim to give the utmost possible satisfaction to our clients, knowing this to be the best advertisement for our products, and all who have once entered into business relations with us gladly recommend us to their friends and acquaintances.

Address for letters and orders.

MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
7, Red Lion Court,
London, E. C.

☞ Wanted at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. Highest salary and commission. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS! "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1887.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh,
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief,

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Business Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the amount accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

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Apply to OOMER JAMAL V

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 11.39m. Low water, 5-31m., 5-24s.
Marine Court-of-Enquiry, re s. s. Khedive, Esplanade Police, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi and Kalinadi entered, and the steamers Ponani, Zuari, Mahanadi, and Apollo left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola and Manila entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Rufford Hall left it on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 38, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

THE NURSE JOYCE FUND.—We would appeal again to our local and up-country readers on behalf of the Nurse Joyce Memorial Fund. The deceased lady sacrificedher life in the discharge of her duty after having relieved the sufferings of many of her fellow creatures. The subscriptions so far are inadequate for the purpose for whichthey were intended.

FIRE ON THE OVAL.—On Monday evening, one of the tents, belonging to the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, pitched on the Oval, near the railway line, was found to be on fire, and was completely destroyed, resulting in damage to the extent of Rs 500. The tent, which was unoccupied at the time, was utilised by the non-commissioned officers, who used it to say their prayers. The fire was caused, it is believed, by a spark from a passing locomotive engine falling upon the tent.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Under the double Eagle—Wagner
Overture	Banditen Streiche—Suppe
Mazurka	Greeting to London—Kuhner
Selection	Plantation Songs—Kappey
Valse	Epigramme—Gung'l
Polka	Bagatelle—Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DESERTING OFFICER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Victor Phillips, a European, aged 33, fourth engineer on board the s. s. Nizam, was brought up on a charge of deserting his ship on 27th ultimo, Captain George Craig, master of the Nizam, said that accused left the steamer on Saturday against orders, and was arrested on Monday. Accused admitting his offence, pleaded that he left the ship because of the ill-treatment from the second engineer. The magistrate convicted him of desertion, and fined him Rs. 35. He was ordered to bear the cost of the prosecution and sent on board the vessel in custody.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The fair annually held at Kunta on the Mahashivratra day, as well as the one held at Gangaji, near Parsana, a village in Pardi Taluka, where upwards of one lakh of persons assemble, principally poor men, to purchase provisions in the large bazaar which is opened there, have been prohibited by order of the Collector of Surat owing to the plague in Bombay, as well as several places in the district of Surat, and any person attending the same made himself liable to a fine and imprisonment. In consequence of this prohibition a large number of people of the suburbs near Damaun, who annually attended either of the fairs, had to content themselves by bathing in the sea at Damaun.

CRICKET AT NAOSARI.—A cricket match was played at Naosari on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, between Mr. Dhondi's team and Mr. N. Panthaki's team. The latter team was formed of Messrs. M. E. Pavri (the Parsi captain), D. E. Mody Pochkhanawalla, and Sorab Mulla and Sorab B. Doctor. There was a good gathering to see the match as there are many people living here on account of the plague. Mr. Pestonji Cursetji Thanawalla, the city magistrate at Naosari, treated the visitors, i. e., Mr. Dhondi's men, by pitching two tents on the Lunsi-Qui Maidan as well as supplying benches, chairs, and table. The team of Mr. Dhondi scored 53 runs, out of which two men, namely, Mr. E. Tavaria and Mr. Dhondi contributed 12 and 10, respectively. Mr. Pavri bowled well and captured 8 wickets for a very small total of runs; and Mr. Panthaki's team scored 77 runs, out of which Messrs. Dorab Mody Sorab Mulla, and S. rab Doctor contributed 18, 13, and 13 each. Mr. G. R. Dalal bowled well and captured 8 wickets for 20 runs only for Mr. Dhondi's team. In the second innings the visitors scored 97 runs, out of which the Kanga brothers, Mr. H. Kanga and Dorab Kanga, scored 15 and 13, respectively. Thus there were 44 runs to win for Mr. Panthaki's team, and 20 minutes were left. But only 28 runs were scored at the cost of 2 wickets, the first wicket falling for a cipher only. Mr. Panthaki's team won by 24 runs on the result of the first innings.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Samee Karamdin, aged twenty-four years, a stevedore's labourer, employed on board the steamship Moshtari, now lying in the Prince's Dock. On Saturday afternoon deceased and a number of labourers were engaged in No. 2 hold taking in bags of flour, which were being lowered into the hold by means of a sling. About 4 p.m., a sling containing, fourteen bags of flour, was being lowered into the hold, when deceased rushed forward to remove a bag that was lying under the sling, but before he could do so, the sling came down and struck the labourer on the head, knocking him down and rendering him unconscious. He was removed on one side, and on being examined by the chief officer w asfoundto have sustained injuries to his head and spine. The chief officer applied some medicine to the wounds and had the labourer removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He was detained in the hospital under treatment but never rallied and died onMonday afternoon The House Surgeon stated that on admission the deceased was suffering from extreme shock, and had substained a contused wound about two inches long on the right and back part of the head and a fracture of the spine. Dr. Easton was of opinion that the death was due to the fracture of the spine, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Goolam Ali Abdul Ali, a Mahomedan of bad repute, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Moore, with house-breaking by night and theft of two clocks, of the collective value of Rs. 20, the property of Shivlal Tricumji, a watch repairer, having his shop at Grant Road. The accused was further charged, along with a Hindu, named Gama Dhurma, an old offender, with house-breaking, on the same night, and theft of seventeen pairs and-a-half of ladies' and children's boots and shoes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 93, belonging to Ebrahim Yarga, a shoe-maker, at the Bellasis Road. About 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, Ebrahim, the shoe-maker, locked the door of his shop and went home. On returning on the following day to open the shop, he found the lock missing and the door open. He entered the place, and on examining the contents of the cupboards, which were kept unlocked, seventeen and a-half pairs of boots and shoes were found stolen. He reported the matter to the police, and while the latter were making inquiries, Jemadar Nowroji M. Saklatvalla, of the Armed Department, noticed accused Goolam Ali offering for sale some boots and shoes to hawkers of country boots and shoes, sitting on the footpath near the Central Police Offices. The Parsee Jemadar questioned the accused, and as the latter could not account satisfactorily as to how he came by the same, he was arrested. In the meantime the accused No. 2, who was seated in a victoria, finding his companion in trouble drove away. On searching the person of No. 1, the police found the padlock belonging to the shoe-maker, and a duplicate key on him. Subsequently the second accused was arrested, and upon an inquiry ascertained that a few hours after the shoe-maker's shop was broken into by No. 2, the watch maker's place was entered by No. 1, and the two clocks stolen from the latter place were pawned with Jeevanji Jaffirji, a Borah, having his shop at Grant Road, for Re. 1 only. The first accused in his defence said that a brother of the second accused had committed the burglaries and had given him the property for sale. The magistrate remanded the case in order to enable the police to trace the brother of the second accused, who is alleged to have committed the offence, but he could not be found. His Worship convicted both the accused, and as each of them had several previous convictions against them, sentenced No. 1 to eight months, and No 2 to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MABEL:—"Whose picture is that on your mantel-piece, Jacky. Jack (with confusion):—"Er—that's my sister. She's married and lives in Australia." Mabel (calmly):—"Sister by brith or by rejection?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your st by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting eth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of inslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the immediately. It is perfectly harmless o the taste, it produces natural quiet ing the child from pain, and the little as bright as a button." It soothes thens the gums, allays all pains, ulates the bowels, and is the best dysentery and diarrhœa, whether ing or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's is sold by Medicine Dealers every- per bottle

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided at the annual meeting and prize-distribution, held last evening, in connection with the Bombay Education Society Byculla Schools. A large number of ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the institution were present on the occasion, many of them being the parents of the students. A programme of songs was gone through very creditably by the children, after which the secretary, the Rev. Mr. C. N. Hall, read the report of the council of directors for the past year as follows :—

The council of directors are glad to be able again, in presenting their report for the past year, to announce the satisfactory condition of their schools in general. The health of the children, as will be perceived from the report of the Surgeon of the schools, was even better than the previous year, as there was a decrease of twelve in the total admissions in hospital. They, however, regret to note that there was one death during the year, while there was none in the previous two years. The very interesting report of the Surgeon will be found in the appendix. The financial condition of the society has also been a little better. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 68,879-4-10, against an expenditure of Rs. 68,352-5-5 as compared with Rs 68,380-14-2 and Rs. 68,979-7-6, respectively, of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 265 boarders and 60 day-scholars, the average of the boarders for the year being 259 The Rev. W. E. Scott, acting archdeacon, was requested to examine the Schools in Religious knowledge, His report is printed in the appendix. He states that "both boys and girls did so well in the examination," that "the bright eagerness with which the answers were given, *vivâ voïce*, in themiddl divisionsofboth schools was most enjoyable," and that "the lower divisions in both schools did well also. "TheHon'ble MrKirkham, educational inspector, C. D., paid his usual annual visit to the schools in November last and hasreported very satisfactorily on the state of the schools, as will be seen from the following extracts. He states that "both Schools, Boys 'and Girls' were found in their usual excellent working order." In the Boys' School "the classes passed an excellent examination in all subjects of the standards. The paper work in Arithmetic and English composition was accurate and well written, and the oral answering in all classes prompt and intelligent." "The Schoodl Drill continues to be excellent." With the Girls' School also the Inspector was well pleased with the results of the examination. The girls did well in the ordinary subjects of instuction, and the higher classes maintained their reputation for the excellent recitation and explanation of English poetry. The needle work throughout the school is unusually good." The inspector considers that the "state of the Boys' School reflects credit on Mr. English, Mr. Thomas, and the rest of the Staff," and congratulates Miss Paxton and her assistants on a year's hard and successful work. The directors have very great pleasure in addressing the praises bestowed on the staff. The inspector regrets that nothing has been done towards the resuscitation of the School Workshop. While quite agreeing with the views of the Inspector as to the great advantage to be derived by the boys from the discipline and recreation of a properly organized Workshop, the directors regret that it is out of their power at present, to organize a suitable Workshop especially as they understand that no assistance can be expected from the Educational Grant for some time to come. There has been no change in the teaching staff of the schools, except in the post of third mistress. Mr. English, the head master, was granted leave during the year to visit England, during which time the second master, Mr. Thomas, most efficiently acted for him. The Boys' School continues its success at public competitive examinations, all the three senior Government Scholarships having been secured by our Boys at the last examination. It is the first time since the founding of these scholarships that any one school has succeeded in securing all of them at one time. Three boys have also passed the entrance examination as Military Medical students in the Grant Medical College, securing first and second places among thirty candidates for the six vacancies. Four others have entered the Eastern Telegraph Office. The Ladies Committee now numbers forty-one, and they still show themselves enthusiastic and regular both at the Commanding Officers and Company Parades. They hold the Bayley Cup for proficiency for the year 1895-96. The sum collected by concerts, as mentioned in the last report, has been laid out in furnishing some new improved desks in the Girls' School. More money is wanted to equip the whole school with these desks. The Honorary Secretary collected a sum of Rs. 142-4-0 for the Boys' Cricket Club, from which a sum of Rs. 79-3-0 was laid out during the year in improving their Cricket ground, &c., and Rs. 50 were collected for the Girls' Library also. The lady visitors have extended their visits to the Boys' School, as mentioned in the last Report. During the year Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Cuffe, Mrs. Empson Mrs. Phythian, and Mrs. Uloth resigned or left the country, and Lady Farran, Mrs. Paterson Brown, Miss Benson, and Mrs. Street kindly consented, on the invitation of the Managing Committee, to fill the vacancies. Mr. Elsworthy and Colonel Empson resigned their position during the year, and the Directors elected Major Davidson, R E, and Mr C F Moir to fill up the vacancies. Mr Macleod kindly discharged the duties of the honorary treasurer during the temporary absence of Mr Orr. The directors welcome the accession of the lion ble Mr Nugent as one of the vice patrons of the Society. Mr Justice Fulton and Mr Justice Hosking also assumed the same office during their temporary tenure as Judges of the High Court. The Rev. C Mayhew having left for England, the Rev. S Leigh Lye was elected as honorary secretary of the Society During the year 71 children (37 boys and girls) were discharged from the school, while the admissions amounted to 55. Of those admitted 18 were soldiers' children, 5 total orphans, 14 fatherless, 5 mother-less and 5 entirely destitute. Eleven were admitted on the free list. There are 265 children on the book. The Apprentices Home was full during the year. There were 10 admissions and 7 discharged during the year. The Educational Inspsector found it, at his visit, in its usual good order. Most of the inmates attend evening classes at the Victoria Technical Institute. The report of the Superintendent of the Press is appended. He reports that all departments of the Press were fully employed during the past year, and that the outturn of the work was fully equal to that of previous year. The press has received a fair share of Government work, and the G. I. P. Railway and several of the leading firms continue to patronize it. The finances of the Society show a small improvement; the subscriptions for the year were augmentedby a liberal donation from the funds of the Thespian Club, whose example is worthy of imitation by some of our sensible wealthy local organisations. The thanks of the Society are due to the supporters and friends of the schools for their contributions to the funds of the charity. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that the Church offertories have shown no improvement. It is greatly to be desired that the clergy throughout the Diocese will advocate the claims of this charity to the liberal support of their congregation. The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. F. E. Davar, dentist of this city, for his gratuitous treatment of dental cases from this school.

The children sang two more songs, "When Christ was Born" and "The Sabbath Morn," which were loudly applauded.

Mrs. Orr then gave away the prizes to the successful children.

The Lord Bishop then addressed the assembly, in the course of which he pointed out the good work done by the society's schools, which had, during the last twenty years that he (the Lord Bishop) was in Bombay, sent out about 1,200 young people, who had got all that the society had to give in the way of fostering care of their character and training of mind. The number of young people who were thus sent out from the school was not small, considering the fact that the European population, including the troops, did not get anywhere near six figures. His Lordship, therefore, trusted that the society might claim that it had conferred a most substantial advantage on the whole European life in the Presidency. The chairman viewed with pleasure the most satisfactory progress made by the schools under Mr. Parker and Mr. English and their staff, whom he offered the best congratulations.

Dr. Waters said that they were all aware that that was the last year that the chairman would be a mong them, his Lordship having decided that the time for the resignation of his office had arrived.

As representatives of the interest of the Byculla schools, with which his Lordship had been connected for nearly twenty-one years, they cordially and gratefully acknowledged the kindly and sympathetic regard which his Lordship had invariably shown in their welfare. He, therefore, had much pleasure, on personal as well as general grounds, in proposing a resolution, which he was sure they would all receive with acclamation. The resolution was that their best thanks were due to his Lordship for honouring the gathering by his presence. One and all present wished him a safe and happy return home in due time, and where they hoped a long period of wide usefulness, quietly, and honours would be to his Lordship somewhat of a reward for his long and earnest work in Bombay for the lasting weal of his fellow men. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. His Lordship, in reply, said that he was not retiring from his office with the idea, as some might think, that his family in England was growing and required looking after them or that he wished to have an easy time at home. His reasons for severing his connection with the diocese he so dearly loved were that, after having served for such a long time in India, he did not feel strong enough to carry out the duties of his office with that energy and efficiency which a younger man would, no doubt, bring to bear upon them. It was for the benefit of the diocese that he had determined to resign.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Orr for distributing the prizes.

The singing of the national anthem terminated the proceedings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held before the prize-distribution, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop presiding. The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the council of directors for the past year was read and adopted, and it was resolved on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Pitcher, that the same be printed and circulated. The voting lists, circulated under rule 16, were laid on the table, and the chairman declared that the following gentlemen were duly elected, if willing to serve as directors: Mr. G. Cotton, Major J Davidson, Mr. C. F. Moir, the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. R. Gilbert, and Mr. C. N. Hall.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT REFUSE TO PAY A FIXED ANNUAL SHARE.

MR. J. DE C. ATKINS, Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, has written a letter to the President of the Corporation in which he says :—

With reference to the contention of the Corporation that Section 120 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, does not apply to building grants—in other words, that a grant by Government for building schools is not a grant for the maintenance or aid of primary education within the meaning of Section 120 (2) (a)—and that the Corporation are not therefore bound under Section 120 (2) (c) to contribute from their general revenue double the amount of such grant, I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council is advised that a grant to the school fund by Government of a sum to be applied in building schools is clearly a grant for the maintenance or aid of primary education, and, if the Corporation accept the grant, they are bound to contribute to the school fund an amount which, with fees added, shall be equal to double the Government grant.

You say that Government have already in the case of the Bhuleshwar School recognised the principle the Corporation claim should be followed. But, as Government are now advised, that principle fails to recognise the liabilities imposed by law on the Municipality, and therefore it is one they are unable for the future to follow.

I am to explain that Government, though advised that the law requires the Municipality to make up to the school fund double what Government contributes, is not held that the former are legally bound to spend on the construction of primary school buildings double of what Government contribute for that specific purpose. At the same time Government, when making the offer contained in their letter of July 3rd last, contemplated an expenditure on school-building of Rs. 1,50,000, of which they were to contribute one and the Municipality two-thirds. The allotment of the municipal contribution to the specific purpose of building schools would have been a matter of agreement between the Corporation and Government. It is understood, however, that the offer has not been accepted.

In regard to paragraph 7 of your letter, I am to say that Government regret they are unable to bind themselves to a fixed annual payment towards the interest and sinking fund of a loan. They will however when funds are available be willing to contribute towards the building of primary schools in the City of Bombay as much as may be allowed by the finances of the time and an equitable regard for the school-building requirements of other portions of the Presidency. His Excellency would urge again the great importance and the urgent need of better school-buildings. But in so far as the provision of the buildings depends on contributions by Government, it becomes dependent on a factor last in necessity, unable to undertake. Nothing could show more convincingly than recent events how impossible it is for Government to bind themselves to contribute any specified sum annually.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MYSORE PALACE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of the destruction of the Mysore palace by fire:—The palace in which the late Maharaja and the Maharani regent have extended such princely hospitality to so many guests has been ruined by a fire which broke out in the pendal which was erected for the recent marriage ceremonies. The fire broke out at about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, while the Dewan Sahib was engaged conferring with the Maharani regent. The fire spread notwithstanding every endeavour to stop it. But these were necessarily limited, for the fire-engine of the palace could not be reached owing to the fire. The Dewan immediately saw her Highness and members of the Royal family safely removed to the summer palace, and then personally saw the State jewels and other valuable property brought out and placed in safe custody. Councillors and all officers of the State came at once, and helped to bring the fire under control. The wood-work of Ambavilas Music Room, the Sanskrit Library, and the front Durbar Hall have all unfortunately been destroyed. All officers did all possible to combat the fire. A few casualities are believed to have occurred, but details are not known. Mr. Fraser saved a person by pulling him out from the falling debris.

Her Highness is much distressed, but quite alive to the occasion, and has issued sympathetic orders. The British Resident from Bangalore rendered invaluable help. He arranged with the Military to send Sappers and fire-engines by special train. They arrived at midnight, and set to work. People flocked to the palace offering help. The Palace Comptroller worked indefatigably in all departments, helping to prevent the fire spreading to the adjacent houses in the fort. The cause of the fire is unknown, as the outbreak was not noticed till the entire pendal was in flame. The first attempts of the palace officials to extinguish the fire proving futile, the Dewan and others were informed of the occurrence, and promptly arrived on the spot. By this time it was beyond control, and there were no municipal engines or conveniences for procuring water. The Dewan directed his attention to the rescue of the inmates of the palace and the moveable property. Portions of the State jewellery, including the historical throne, were destroyed. The recently exquisitely built Durbar hall, with its equally beautiful right wing, cost the late Maharajah crores of rupees. All are total ruins.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MANSER NURSE FUND.

H H Aga Khan	500
Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, Bart.	50
Mr Shirinjee	125
Hon Nowrojee Wadia	500
H H Gaekwar of Baroda	500
Dr Dosib Bhiaucha	25
Mr R D Enthoven	30
Mr N Masina	50
Mr B Scott	50
Mr E Russell	50
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.	125
Mr Sculjee Framjee Allbless	75
Mr Hormusjee Bomanjee Jijibhoy	50
Mr B manjee Eduljee Kasinath	20
Dr Sydney Smith	50
Mr J S B Vakil	25
Mr B Godinho	25
Mr H Bicknell	50
Mr Avoshia	10
Mr Dosbash	30
Mr Ismail Jan Mahomed	100
Mr Jesabhoy K Patel	25
Mr Rajabally V Patel	25
Mr F X Ferdina	25
Mr A P Kanga	25
Mr Batliwala	25
Dr Katrak	10
Dr Dhargalkar	10
Dr Bisni	10
Mr Purshotum Harichand	10
Mr Permanand	10
Mr Dhunjibhoy T	10
Dr S B Naik	10
Surg-Major W K Hatch	250
Dr S D Bharucha	20
Dr R M Kalapesi	20

[Cheques payable to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.]

MRS. NUBBINS:—"My husband is a perfect brute." Friend:—"You amaze me." Mrs. Nubbins:—Since the baby began teething nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off."

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE TYABJI.)

ESTATE OF THE LATE CULLIANJEE SEWJEE.

VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS VS. CURSONDAS GOVINDJI, & 3 Ors.

THIS appeal was filed by the appellant Vandravandas Purshotumdas against the decision of Mr. Justice Parsons, given on the 27th July 1896, and the judgment of the Appellate Court was delivered a few days after the death of the appellant. The Advocate-General, Mr. Vicaji, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Muljiand Raghowji, appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Inverarity, with Messrs. Branson and Russell, instructed by Mr. Madhavji, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff, Cursondas Govindji.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, delivered the judgment of the court, from which the following are extracts. His Lordship said: This is an appeal by Vandravandas Purshotumdas, the surviving executor of Cullianji Sewji, against the decree of the Division Court, which has declared that the devise in *dharam* contained in the will of the testator of almost the whole of his property, is void, and that the plaintiff as the nearest heir of the testator upon the death of his surviving widow Nanavahoo, is entitled to his estate. The suit was in form a suit for the administration of the estate of the testator. The facts are in effect undisputed. Cullianji Sewji died on the 6th January, 1839 leaving, a will bearing date the 5th of that month, whereby he appointed the appellant and one Deva Haridas and one Tulsidas Itcharam (both of whom have since died) trustees of the whole of his property and executors according to the tenor of his will. The plaint states, and the fact is not disputed, that the executors, upon his death, took possession of the whole of the moveable and immoveable property of the testator, consisting of cash, outstandings, ornaments, house, lands, &c., at Bombay and elsewhere. At this time the heirs of the testator were his two widows Kooverbai and Nanavahoo while his nearest blood relation was his full brother, Govinji Sewji, since deceased, the father of the present plaintiff. The executors proved the will and, on the 2nd March 1869, with the consent of the two widows, administration of the testator's estate was granted to them. We agree with the argument of counsel for the appellant, that notwithstanding such consent, and although, in giving effect to the directions of the testator as to *dharam*, the executors may have acted "with the consent and advice of the widow Nanavahoo," Kooverbai died soon after the testator, and with the consent and active concurrence of Govindji (the plaintiff's father), and with the advice of Nanavahoo, and the knowledge of the plaintiff, the possession of the executors, in so far as they were not by the terms of the will made trustees for the widows and reversionary heirs of the testator, was adverse to the widows and heirs. The executors throughout professed to be acting under their title as executors and in accordance with the terms of the will, and never professed to deal with the property under a title derived from the widows or heirs. They acted not as agents or trustees for the widow and heirs, but as independant owners, deriving their titles from the will and from that alone. They entered into possession under the will, and there is nothing we think, in the evidence to show that the character of their possession was subsequently altered. On the contrary the execution of the trust deed shows that, at their own instants, they were dealing with the assets of their testator as his executors, and in no other capacity. The presumption that they continued to act in that character to the end is not, we think, in any way displaced. This possession under a written instrument, the will, coupled with the intention to carry out its terms by reason of the title which it conferred; whether the persons entitled to take, in the absence of such an instrument, consented or did not consent to the possession, constituted, in our opinion, possession adverse to the heirs. It will here be convenient to deal with the argument that the executors by reason of the devise in *dharam* being incapable of enforcement, became express trustees of the whole estate, not validly disposed of by the will, for the heirs of the testator. It must, we think, be conseded that there a Hindu will make the executors trustees of the whole estate of the testator, and the bequests in the will are not sufficient to exhaust that estate, the executors become express trustees of the undisposed of residue for the next of kin of the testator. Here the will purports to deal with the whole estate and confers it upon the trustees for certain purposes. Assuming that these purposes are too vague for the Court to enforce, the bequest would still create a trust binding upon the conscience of the trustees. That appears to us to be the express trust upon which the trustees hold the estate, which excludes and is inconsistent with a trust inferred or implied from the imperfect terms of the instrument in favour of the next of kin. The principle course to apply when the instrument impliedly excludes the idea of a trust in favour of the next of kin. If it is necessary for us, therefore, to decide this question, we think that it must be held that the trustees under the will in question were not express trustees for the heirs of the testator except in so far as the terms of the will constituted them such trustees. We have considered this question as though the expression "express trust" had been used in our statute Act XV. of 1877 S. 10, but for this purpose we think that "vested in trust for a specific purpose" may be treated as a more expounded mode of expressing the same idea. We pass on to consider the question, the answer to which we have above assumed, whether the gift in *dharam* contained in the will of Cullianji Sewji is capable of enforcement in this Court, and upon it we are concluded by authority. In a long series of decisions, it has been held in this Court that gifts in *dharam* are void for vagueness and uncertainty, and this, we think, must be regarded as the established law of this court until that law shall have been differently expounded by a superior tribunal. It is doubtless the case that this interpretation of the law defeats in innumerable instances, the cherished wishes of Hindu testators. For Hindu wills that we have met with are without a device of this nature though some testators define with precision the objects of their *dharam*, and it may well be that the court would have acted with more regard to native feeling and ideas if, instead of considering the broad signification that the word *dharam* indisputably bears, which appears to be as wide as the words philanthropy or piety, or charity, in its untechnical sense, they had considered the objects which the Hindu Shastrees and Hindu testators would consider to be embraced within the term and construced in reference to the Hindu sacred law relating to *dharam*. These objects, we think, might be exhaustively enumerated under a few heads which would even now, with advancing ideas, not be wider than the objects which are deemed to be charitable by the court in England. The question is, however, we consider, not open to us. We have only made these remarks as indicative of what our judgment might have been, we do not say would have been, had the case not been concluded by authority. It is contended for the appellant that in the will now under consideration, the expression *dharam* is qualified and cut down by the context, and that the bequest ceases for this reason in this case to be too vague for the court to enforce. We do not think that that argument is well founded. We have next to consider whether the claim of the plaintiff is to any and what extent barred by the law of limitation. It is beside, as we have stated, died in 1869. His widow Kooverbai died in 1871, leaving some moveable property with this or its proceeds, the trustees of the testator purporting to be acting as the trustees of Kooverbai under her will, not duly attested, purchased on immoveable property on the 21st December 1872, which they are the survivors have since held in that capacity. Whether the moveable property left by Kooverbai included or did not include property which had come to her from the testator, we are clear that all claim of the plaintiff as to it is long since time barred. She left no immoveable property to which the provision of article 141 of the schedule to the limitation act only applies. The decree inso far as it directs an account to be taken in respect of the immoveable property left by Kooverbai, distinguishing between such of it as was *stridhan* and such as was not *stridhan*, must be amended by striking out the whole direction. Kooverbai did not, it appears, enter into possession of the houses left to her for life. We need not further refer to her existence or to the clauses of the will which affected her. Nanavahoo, died in 1893, and the defendant, who was her executor, took possession of the property on her death. This was all moveable and must have consisted of her own *stridhan* (if any), and of the rents and profits of the two properties bequeathed to her for life. The decree has directed an account in the case of Nanavahoo of her property similar to that directed in the case of the property of Kooverbai. This account, we consider, to be unnecessary. We are of opinion, therefore, that Nanavahoo had the power to make the will which she has made, and that the decree must be varied by omitting the portion which directs an account of the moveable property left by Nanavahoo. It remains to consider whether the claim of the plaintiff is barred by limitation as to the general bulk of the property left by the testator. It is admitted that as to the moveable property left by him and the profits of the immoveable properties which the executors expended during the lifetime of Nanavahoo and with her acquiescence the plaintiff has no claim. As Nanavahoo could herself have dealt with this class of property, so she could authorise the executors of her husband to deal with it. The plaintiff's claim must, therefore, be confined to the immoveable properties left by the testator, and to that portion of his moveable property, and of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, as was unexpended at the death of Nanavahoo in 1893. As to the moveable property (if any) in the hands of the defendant at the death of Nanavahoo and the rents and profits (if any) of the immoveable properties in the defendant's hands at the same period, there has been but little argument. It appears to us that Nanavahoo's claim to both was barred at her death, and that there is no provision of the Limitation Act which gives the plaintiff a fresh starting point from that period. This will considerably simplify the accounts which have to be taken and the form of the decree. As to the Nigroli fields the defendant says that the executors gave them away in charity at the time of the testator's death, but it is alleged by the respondent that there was no change of possession. The matter was not pressed in the Division Court. Our decree will leave it open to the plaintiff to show if he can that these fields are still in the defendant's possession. The decree of the Division Bench will be varied by the substitution of the following decree after the recitals and the declaration as to the bequest to *dharam* being void:—And this court doth further declare that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the several immoveable properties of Cullianji Sewji which were in the defendant's possession at the death of Nanavahoo, and to the proceeds of such of them as have been since sold by the defendant, and to an account of the rents and profits of the said properties received by the defendant since the death of Nennvahoo, and doth refer it to the Commissioner to ascertain and report what properties (if any) in addition to those specified in the schedule to the decree, were so in the possession of the defendant and to take an account of the net rents and profits received in respect of the immoveable properties of Cullianji Sewji by the defendant since the death of Nanavahoo, and both order and decree that the defendant do forthwith deliver to the plaintiff possession of the said several immoveable properties specified in the schedule and pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees 18,719-14-9, which stands to the credit of the first defendant in the Bank of Bombay in his account No. 2. The defendants one and two to have their costs taxed as between attorney and client paid out of the property, subject of these decrees. Further directions and further costs reserved. Liberty to apply.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF MARCH, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 62° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a at 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·091	NW	7	78·9	53·7	67	...	2·35	−0·38
Simla	30·066	NNW	6	64·8	49·3	51	...	1·19	−0·38
Delhi	30·017	W	5	82·7	59·5	56	...	0·82	−1·44
Agra	30·009	NW	6	86·5	57·4	43	...	1·28	+0·27
Cawnpore	29·982	NNE	2	83·3	53·5	40	...	2·58	...
Allahabad	29·961	SSW	2	82·6	55·4	52	...	2·61	−0·83
Jhansi	30·001	NW	3	90·1	65·8	43	...	2·99	+1·79
Jacobabad	30·214	Calm	6	85·4	55·0	54	...	0·35	−0·64
Karachi	30·151	ENE	9	84·8	60·0	24	...	0·27	−1·03
Jeypore	30·095	NW	5	84·0	58·1	66	...	1·23	+0·07
Ajmere	30·111	NE	8	82·4	47·7	32	...	1·30	+0·63
Deesa	30·074	ENE	11	89·7	65·0	27	...	1·46	+0·57
Ahmedabad	30·048	NE	3	91·7	65·6	46	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	30·101	ENE	11	89·9	63·4	23	...	2·31	+2·00
Rajkot	30·063	NNE	11	88·5	60·4	30	...	1·69	+1·36
Ghadeehi	30·055	N	3	90·7	62·7	64	...	0·02	...
Veraval	30·023	NNE	12	80·5	56·3	81	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	30·115	NE	10	82·8	54·3	38	...	1·98	+1·02
Indore	30·062	N	3	91·7	58·5	41	...	0·63	−0·39
Sanee	30·008	WNW	8	88·8	55·1	45	...	3·14	+0·93
Jubalpore	30·017	Calm	1	91·4	55·9	49	...	3·57	+1·44
Hoshangabad	30·015	Calm	1	92·6	63·7	46	...	1·49	−0·24
Khandwa	30·059	Calm	6	94·7	64·1	30	...	1·18	−

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 112 *ex div.* against 112⅞ *cum div.* on Saturday; and French Rentes in Paris ⅛ per cent. higher, at 102⅛. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛th per cent. lower in London, at 117¼. About £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were reduced 1/8th per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅛ per cent., all round. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1/8th per cent., to £62 9-16. The price of Bar Silver in London receded 1-16d. to 29 5/8d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 1/8th cent. cheaper at 64¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was reduced 3-32d., to 1s. 2⅛d. The price of Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £58 per ton.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Brown Rapeseed at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, same shipment to the same ports, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady. Sales 15,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Imports 17,000 bales. Spot American and other ready Cotton were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were slightly higher. The Manchester market remained firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 7-16 cents per lb.; and June Futures were quoted at 7·27 cents, or a point higher than the last quotation for Money given on Saturday.

We give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's receipts	84,000	94,000	131,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	40,000	77,000	64,000
" Continent	70,000	55,000	27,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	5,903,000	4,438,000	6,795,000
" exports to U. K., do. ...	2,538,000	1,559,000	2,170,000
" " to Continent do. ...	2,050,000	1,870,000	2,430,000
" Stock in the Ports	910,000	806,000	953,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th ult. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,000,000	3,763,000	4,777,640
" " Surats	216,000	237,770	146,950

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,403,000	1,149,780	1,314,060
" London	5,000	5,000	7,000
American Afloat.....	170,000	183,500	212,000
East Indian "	5,000	14,000	2,000
Total ...	1,583,000	1,451,280	2,035,060
Price of Middling Americans ...	4d.	4 13-32d.	3d.
" Good Dhollera.....	3 14-32d.	3 9-16d.	2 9-16d.
Difference.....	9-16d.	27-32d.	7-16d.

A fair business has been done to-day in Cotton in our local market at yesterday's prices; but at the close things were rather easier, buyers having gone out of the market. We quote nominally:—

"Good" Broach, 15 to 25 March delivery	Rs 193·7	per candy.
Do Bhownuggur 15 to 25 May	" 177-8	"
"Fully Good" Bengal ready	" 144-5	"
"Fine" do	" 155	"
"Fully Good" Khandeish	" 161-5	"
Do Khundesh	" 173-5	"

WHEAT and SEEDS:—There is still nothing doing in these markets for export, and prices are nominally unchanged.

Cotton	26,529 bales.
Wheat	4,385 cwts.
Linseed	3,071 "
Gingellyseed	11,903 "
Groundnuts	934 "
Castor-seed	2,597 "
Rice	33,933 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been more business passing in this market to-day and two "Anchor" liners have been berthed, viz., the Australia (s) for Trieste-Venice at 12s. and 12s. 6d.; and the "Asia" (s) for Liverpool at 12s. 6d. per ton for Cotton—both for early loading.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	13,73,852
" " Branches	Dec.	"	83,909
Other "	Inc.	"	3,31,235
Government Securities	"	"	81,434
Other authorised "	"	"	Unchanged
Loans	Dec.	"	2,95,219
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	1,53,833
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	7,523
Cash	Inc.	"	18,83,853

The scarcity of Money continued last week; but the market remained very quiet, and the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day for yesterday (when the Bank was closed for a native holiday) shows but few changes of importance in its several items, the principal alteration compared with the previous week's figures having been in Government Deposits at the Bank's head-office, which show an addition of 13⅛ lakhs, against a trifling diminution at the branches. The Cash Balance, which increased last week by 18¼ lakhs, at 140 lakhs was further augmented by a net falling off of some 4¼ lakhs in trade requirements due to an accession of 3¼ lakhs to Private Deposits, and a small decrease in loans, counterbalanced to some extent by a slight increase in Bills Discounted; the diminution in the same direction disclosed by the previous Return having been over 38¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE re-opened quiet, not to say weak, this morning at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. Demand, and at 1s. 3 ⅛d. for three months' sight Credits; and a moderate amount of Bank Paper changed hands at the former rates, and also at 1-32d. less. Merchants' Bills have been scarce, a moderate amount having been reported at 1s. 3 3-32d.; the market closing easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 1-32d. "
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Francs do.	153½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Very little business has been reported in this market to-day and quotations have been almost nominal at 100 5-16 for cash, and 100 9-16 for the 30th instant. Threes have been nominally quoted.

SHARES are nominally unchanged, the Bazaar remaining closed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th February, compared with the Statement of 20th February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 20. Rs.	Feb. 27. Rs.
Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	39,77,821	41,51,673
Do. do. at Branches	27,45,511	26,53,682
Other Deposits	2,93,95,217	3,00,15,522
Post Bills	8,460	7,945
Credits, undrawn	17,34,283	19,69,165
Rs....	5,34,51,317	5,53,01,913
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,00,54,933	1,01,36,422
Other authorised Securities	39,38,128	39,38,128
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	57,32,396	58,08,468
Loans do. do. do.	1,23,04,272	1,23,11,453
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	84,93,165	86,02,059
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	22,044	22,082
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,71,002	2,63,474
Cash	1,21,20,955	1,40,09,811
Rs. ..	5,34,51,317	5,53,01,913

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 11th Feb., 1897 are as follows:—

	In Feb. 1897. Bengal.	In Jan. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	12,00,000	54,25,000
Actual	36,61,325	11,01,00	47,63,325
Better than Estimate.....	.....	.....	.....
Worst than Estimate.....	5,63,675	96,000	6,56,675

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1897. Bengal.	To end of Jan. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	4,6,1,7 ,00	1,60,0,000	6,01,75,0 0
Actual	4,00,22,125	1,11,38,975	5,51,61,0.0
Better than Estimate ...	.....	.....	.....
Worst than Estimate.....	14,82,975	23,61,025	1,430004.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MERCER—February 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut. S. M. Mercer, Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

THUILLIER—February 16, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut. H. F. Thuillier, R. E., of a son.

WILKINSON—February 21, at 7, Chowringhee, Calcutta the wife of Monde Wilkinson, of a daughter.

WORKMAN—February 3, at No. 8, Chapel Road, Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of E. Workman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MADGE—KIRKPATRICK—February 25, at St. Thomas (Free School) Church Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Kitchin, M.A., Elliot Walter Madge to Lena Aline, daughter of W. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Special Reporter, Bengal Council, and late Registrar, Legislative Department.

McPHERSON—KELLY—February 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Dumka, by the Rev. H. Logan, Chaplain, Fort-William, Hugh McPherson, Indian Civil Service, to Gertrude, eldest daughter of Dr. James Kelly, Civil Surgeon, Dumka.

PARKER—DUNCAN—February 25, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev. C. W. Darling, M.A., Thomas Facewt Parker, of Glasgow, to Jane Graham, only daughter of John Duncan, Esq., Central Jute Mills, Goosery.

DEATHS.

BANSARD—February 21, at 7, Dhurramtollah Street, Calcutta, Louis Francois Bansard, Proprietor, Hotel de Paris, aged 61.

HENNESSY—February 13, at Quetta, Raymond Francis Gordon, the very dearly loved infant son of Lieutenant J. P. C. Hennessy, Indian Staff Corps, aged 5 months and 18 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

IN February 1893 Prince Damrong, the capable and energetic Minister of Instruction in the Kingdom of Siam, was shown over the famous Institute in Paris by M. Pasteur. His inquiring mind prompted the question, would it not be possible to deal with cholera which causes great mortality in Siam, according to the methods which have been so successful in regard to anthrax and rabies. Pasteur replied that M. W. M. Haffkine had been engaged for four years in the study of cholera, with a view to finding a prophylactic treatment which would render people immune against that disease. The Prince requested that at the conclusion of the work the Government of Siam should be at once informed and arrangements made to apply the method in that country. M. Haffkine's researches on cholera with special reference to preventive inoculation were carried out in his laboratory in the Pasteur Institute between 1889 and 1893. They resulted in the elaboration of a method by which animals were rendered immune against all those forms of cholera poisoning which without that treatment are fatal to them. The next step was to ascertain the effect of such treatment when applied to the human system. Sixty medical and scientific men interested in the solution of the problem submitted to the treatment; the result demonstrating conclusively that vaccination against cholera is harmless to health. This stage having been arrived at, the next step was to decide on a field of operations in the East where cholera is endemic and where epidemics have their origin which make the tour of the world. Owing to the request of Prince Damrong, the territory of Siam was selected as the area in which the first preventive inoculations should be tried. Lord Dufferin, however, then the British Ambassador in Paris, suggested to M. Haffkine and M. Pasteur that India would be in many respects a better field for inoculation, the Government of that country having military establishments covering the whole Empire, many parts of which are the permanent home of cholera and having an important Medical Staff to co-operate in the work. M. Haffkine concurred in this view, and after consultation with the Secretary of State for India, and the medical authorities in England, it was decided that Bengal should be the first country in which preventive treatment for cholera ought to be applied. Lord Dufferin proposed that arrangements should be at once made with the Government of India defining the conditions under which M. Haffkine should go to work in India. M. Haffkine, however, thought that in view of the fact that the spring epidemic of cholera had already broken out in India, it was better not to defer immediate action while preliminaries were being arranged in India and to start at once. Lord Dufferin and Lord Kimberley, then the Secretary of State for India, gave letters of introduction to the Viceroy, armed with which the specialist set out for India.

Almost simultaneously with the outbreak of a cholera epidemic in Bengal, Brazil was afflicted by one of the constantly recurring visitations of yellow fever, which is the plague of South America. The Government of Brazil made urgent application to M. Pasteur for the services of a specialist, and the Brazilian Ambassador in Paris was most keen on the mission being undertaken by M. Haffkine. The latter, however, having devoted four years to the elaboration of a preventive for cholera was unwilling to lay that work aside to enter on a new field of research. A young pupil of the Institute, M. F. Ledantec, was recommended for the post, and agreed to go to Brazil. The Brazilian Government secured M. Ledantec's services for two years, on a salary of thirty-two thousand francs per annum, and provided a laboratory of the most perfect type without any restriction as to cost. There is a good lesson to learn from the action of the Brazilian, and of many other foreign Governments in such matters. The delegates from Vienna who are at present in Bombay have brought out an equipment that cost £5,000 for the researches which it is their mission to make. The specialist who represents the Egyptian Government has a perfect scientific equipment of which the cost has been proportionately large. The fact is that neither in England nor in India have we come to realise the immense value of scientific research, and of the vital necessity of providing means for carrying it out on an adequate scale. When Pasteur produced a preventive for anthrax the French Government rewarded him with a pension of £1,000 a year for himself and his children. At a subsequent period he was provided with an equipment for a laboratory at a cost of three million francs, supplemented a little later by an addition of a million more. When Professor Koch came out to India in 1883 for a period of three months and discovered the famous comma bacillus this was done at the expense of the German Government, and the investigator himself was rewarded with a gift of 100,000 marks. Dr. Rontgen, who discovered the rays which bear his name, was at once made a Baron. Yersin who treated in the East 23 patients suffering from plague, has been made an *Officier de la Legion d'Honneur* by a sympathetic Government. Evidently these foreign Governments hold that science hath its victories no less renowned than war, and deserving of equal recognition. The Government of India might, perhaps, also contribute something more helpful than discouragement to the work of scientists who give years of invaluable service to combating disease in its worst forms in India. The writer on Indian Affairs in the *Times* of 12th February cites the splendid labours of M. Haffkine during four years in this country, in introducing and applying the system of anti-cholera inoculation, as a striking proof of the anxiety of the Government of this country to secure for its people all that Western science can accomplish for their protection against dire disease. Can the Government of India honestly accept that compliment, paid in all sincerity and good faith by the writer?

Professor Haffkine's preventive inoculation against cholera begun early in April 1893, and was continued for nearly four years. The introduction of the new practice in Lower Bengal was attended at first with immense difficulties, the mere prospect of which had frightened away all those who knew India well, and were to be consulted on the subject. The attempt was, however, made all the same, and it was soon found that the hardier populations of the North took to the system kindly, and in the course of one year some 23,000 people in the North-West Provinces, in Oudh, and in the Punjab were inoculated by Haffkine against the disease. All classes of the population, civil and military, European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Sikh, princes, peasants and workmen, underwent the treatment. In the second year it became possible to apply it in the other parts of the country where cholera is endemic, and by July, 1895, nearly 20,000 people inhabiting the most infected localities were treated to the sincere satisfaction of all who were watching the operations. It was soon shown that the inoculations were an effective weapon in combating cholera epidemics. Over 70,000 inoculations were performed, and the results checked and reported upon by the medical officers of Government. M. Haffkine was requested to impart the technique of the system to officers in the Government service. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces authorised the Agra Laboratory to prepare materials required for inoculation. At the Municipal Laboratory in Calcutta similar arrangements have been made for the preparation of the vaccines, and an agency has been established for carrying on the inoculations. The Government of Assam appointed a special Medical Officer to continue Haffkine's inoculations on the Tea Estates. The Government of Bengal keeps now a special establishment consisting of a Commission of Medical Officers with two Assistant Surgeons at Purulia, to carry on the inoculations in the coolie recruiting districts. Everywhere a great element of success has been found in the voluntary character of the operations. Professor Haffkine sets great store on the absence of any element of compulsion, though he deems it important that Government should recommend inoculation to troops, prisoners, coolies employed on railways and passing through emigration depots in times of epidemic. This work was in progress in October last, when the outbreak of plague in Bombay attracted attention. The Government of India asked M. Haffkine to proceed to Bombay. He immediately complied, and without further instructions came to this city. He laid down to the Indian Government a research programme under three heads: (1) to fix the true nature of the plague bacillus, (2) the preparation of a prophylactic, and (3) preparation of an anti-toxine. Within these lines the Professor has since laboured without a break, and with the results which are now beginning to be understood. What was doubtful as to the true character of the somewhat elusive Kitasato bacillus has been definitively established, a prophylactic lymph has been prepared, and has already been applied in some 2,000 cases. The anti-toxin has been matured, and is now available for application. The rapidity with which these results have been obtained adds immensely to their value. The fact that they have been achieved in a new field of enquiry without any trained staff or the usual appliances such as would be available in any European city, shows what resources the scientific mind can find within itself.

CAPTAIN CHENEVIX-FRENCH, Assistant Resident in Kashmir for Leh, Ladakh, has just sent in his statistical report on the trade of India with Turkestan and Chang Tang, which shows a satisfactory increase in bulk and value. The total volume of trade of the past year was valued at considerably over sixty-two lakhs—two lakhs in excess of the previous year's returns. The steady increase is attributed to the increased interest in commercial matters on the part of the Government of India, to the extra attention our traders receive in Kashgar, and the gradual improvement of the road between Srinagar and the borders of China. The road, however, is not yet all it ought to be. It crosses four passes of between seventeen and eighteen thousand feet high, besides barren deserts and rocky beds of rivers, and if it were improved by the reduction of obstacles in the way, the trade would expand even more rapidly. In order that the difficulties of the road may be appreciated, Captain Chenevix-Trench enters into a detailed description of it. From the railway terminus in India merchants have a choice of two roads to Leh, *en route* to Yarkand—one through Kashmir, and the other through Kulu. Parts of both of these roads are in the charge of the British Joint Commissioner at Leh, and have now after about fifteen years of patching been completed. They are good tracks for mules and ponies with easy gradients, and are well bridged. But the grant for their maintenance is insufficient. While on the Kulu Road the Baralacha pass, 16,000 feet, absolutely prevents any traffic during the winter months, the trader is no better off who attempts the Zojila pass on the Kashmir road in the winter. At that time of the year the pass, which in summer is a succession of green slopes and wild flowers, is covered in deep snow, and the driving blizzards make his lot unenviable, yet many there are who have to face this stormy pass in the winter,—those whose business transactions have not been completed in Leh, or whose caravans have been late in getting away from Yarkand and the north. Captain Chenevix-Trench tells us that it is not an unheard of thing that whole caravans have been lost on this pass, and the snow on melting has given up dead bodies of animals, and even men buried by avalanches. During the last year, owing to the efforts of Captain Godfrey, the late Joint Commissioner of Ladakh, rest-houses have been built at the expense of the Kashmir State, which has mitigated the dangers of the pass, and it is hoped that this year funds will be found to improve the whole alignment, so as to make the pass practicable even during the winter. From the Zojila pass to Leh, the half-way house for caravans, the road is liable to occasional floods which sweep away all the bridges, and two years ago Captain Godfrey had to renew nearly every bridge on the road. The passes which are fully described by the Assistant Resident present enormous obstacles to the development of trade. The cost of improving them is carefully gone into. Indian merchants, Captain Chenevix-Trench concludes, especially, if they can secure direct communication through the Joint Commissioner with the English Chambers of Commerce, will soon meet any demand asked for by the Yarkandis. By the improvement of the road, and the development of the resources of Ladakh and Gilgit in food-supplies and transport, the cost of transit would be cheapened. And with these advantages English and Indian enterprise would well hold their own against all commerce in Western China. The cost of these improvements, estimated at Rs. 30,000 and an annual outlay of Rs. 10,000, is as nothing, he remarks, as compared with the vast projects of railway extension towards Yunnan.

IF people who undertake to tender advice to the authorities as to what should be done to free the city from plague in twenty-four hours would make up their minds as to what they really desire to recommend, they would save themselves a good deal of useless trouble. A contemporary takes credit for having once advised the Government to apply for the services of Surgeon-Major Lowson and other medical officers who had experience of the plague in Hong Kong. It so happened that the Secretary of State has sent the medical officer named and three others to India, and they arrived a few days ago. Now the authorities are told that it is absurd at this time of day to consult doctors, who, though they saw something of the plague two years ago at Hong Kong, have far less knowledge of the plague in Bombay than that acquired by their own officers during the five months of its presence in this island. If that be true now it was equally true when the suggestion was made that the Hong Kong doctors should be sent for. Being here they offer advice according to the best of their judgment. It is for the Government to give it all the consideration due to advice that has not been given unasked, and is tendered under a due sense of responsibility. We have deemed it our duty to enter

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ANOTHER HITCH IN THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

Another hitch has taken place regarding the wording of the Joint Collective Note of the Powers to Greece, which has therefore not been delivered yet.

INSURGENT SUCCESSES IN CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that the insurgents have captured the fort and village of Candano with three thousand Turks including three hundred Turkish regulars.

The Greek Consul at Canea has gone to Selino to intercede for the Turks who are blockaded there, and also for the prisoners at Candano.

LORD ROBERTS BEFORE THE WELBY COMMISSION.

Lord Roberts, in giving his evidence before the Welby Commission, said he was convinced that there was no preponderance of the military element in the Viceregal Council.

His Lordship also said that the English Government should pay both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the troops borrowed from India for Imperial purposes. He considered the Indian Army was remarkably efficient, but was in need of more British officers.

CAPTURE OF ILORIN.

LONDON, MAR. 1.

A column of the Niger Company's forces captured Ilorin on the 16th February after two days fighting, in which no Europeans were killed.

THE RUSSIANS IN COREA.

Mr. Curson, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the British Consul at Seoul reports that Russian officers were drilling Corean troops, but this was hardly inconsistent with the pledge given by Russia.

THE GODAVERY RIVER WORKS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons, said he had no reason to believe that the Indian Government intend to proceed with the Godavery River Works, the expense of which would much exceed the prospective traffic.

AUTUMN AND WINTER RICE CROPS.

FINAL FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The final forecast of the Autumn and Winter rice crops in the three Provinces of Bengal, Madras, and Burmah, places the total deficiency in almost a startling light. In Bengal alone the decrease amounts to 136,866,000 cwts., as compared with 1895-96, and to 233,051,400 cwts., or 11,654,570 tons, as compared with the average; while the total yield for all three Provinces falls short of the average by no less than 45 per cent. Thus the total amount available for export from Burmah, which is now estimated at something under 1,600,000 tons, is equal only to about one-seventh part of the deficiency in Bengal alone.

THE BELGAUM CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS KILLED BY A TIGER.

DHARWAR, MARCH 2.

Mr. McGregor, Conservator of Forests, Belgaum, was horribly mauled by a tiger on the night of the 28th ultimo at Supa (via Londa, S.-M. Ry.) His head and left shoulder were crushed, and he died last night. His body was brought to Londa this morning. Mrs. McGregor was awaiting the arrival of her husband. The wounded tiger escaped. Mr. McGregor was very popular, and was a most excellent officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai (extra) left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 2.

Austrian Lloyd's mail steamer Medusa from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on 27th ultimo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAR. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	29 5-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh
Bhamo route to China right.
Cable Assab Massauah, interrupted. Telegrams between Assab and Massauah are transported by boat.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 2nd March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	2	2	41 p.m.	..	25
Suez	2	2	50 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 2nd March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	27	..	4
" Karachi	..	10	..	1
" Madras	..	53	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 1. ... 76·3

TUESDAY.—MARCH 2. ... 70·0 ... 79·7 ... 82·2 ... 83·3

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 12.

THE Committee of the Bremen Cotton Exchange has had under consideration the question whether any measures are necessary to prevent the importation of plague from India in cotton bales. It appears to have been decided on expert evidence that no well-authenticated case of the trasmission of the plague by merchandise has been made known, and that, in any case, from the nature of the soil of the cotton plantations, the dryness of the fibre, and its treatment—from its picking to the shipment of the cotton—it is extremely improbable that infection could be conveyed by it. It is pointed out in this connection that the Indian cotton consumed in the Rhenish Westphalian mills is largely received via Antwerp, the imports at the Belgian port last year up to the end of November having been 174,958, bales, as compared with 200,000 bales import into Bremen. In France, the prohibition of Indian imports was beginning to provoke a good deal of unfavourable discontent among business people. On Friday, an important meeting was held at the offices of the Trade Protection Society of Marseilles, which was attended by the manufacturers and merchants dealing in oils, oleaginous products, soap, and oil seeds. The speakers disputed the necessity of the measures to be enforced against vessels arriving from India, and pointed out the loss which would ensue, as your readers are aware the orders of the French Cabinet have since been so far modified as permit of the importation of goods from India at the ocean and channel ports of the Republic.

Mr. Henry Binns is disposed to take a far less gloomy view of the effect of the famine and plague in India on the Lancashire cotton trade than the majority of North country manufacturers. He holds that the returns for the Indian markets "support the experience of twenty years ago, viz. that these visitations cause on the total of the year only a trifling contraction in the quantity of cloth imported in India." The returns are as under :—

Cloth Exports (in millions).

	January. 1897. Yards.	Average 1881-92. Yards.	Increase. p.c.
Bombay	72·1	63·6	13
Madras	13·9	8·2	70
Bengal	85·3	81·5	5
Total India	171·3	153·3	12

Even famine and plague are capable of being discounted, remarks Mr. Binors "because the poorest of the Indian poor—main sufferers—do not use English cloth. The awful famine of twenty years ago did not reduce cloth exports to India from Lancashire materially more than the severe trade depression operative at that time would itself have done, because (1) cloth exports to Bombay form only part of our business with India; (2) our trade with India is only part of our export trade; (3) our export trade is only part of our entire business; (4) Lancashire "takings" are not one third of the cotton grown. Is it impossible that the partial exclusion of East Indian cotton from Europe may increase the demand upon the deficient supply of American, and so raise the price of cotton? Is it, again, impossible that the partial suspension of cotton spinning in Bombay may, by sending yarn orders from China to Oldham, improve the profits of spinners and advance the price of yarn?"

If 1896 was a year of progress in our foreign trade, it can scarcely be said that 1897 has begun well. Last year the returns for January showed an increase of £1,730,375 in the imports as against the corresponding month of the previous year, and the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures showed an increase of £2,902,932, with an increase also of £938,449 in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, the total increase in the exports being, therefore, nearly four millions sterling. This year the January imports again show an increase of £1,501,812; but the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show a decrease of £1,384,113, and the re-xports of foreign and colonial merchandise a decrease of £628,559, so that there is a total decrease on the export side of the account of upwards of two millions sterling. The totals, it will be seen, have not yet fallen back to the level of 1895, but they are far from maintaining the improvement of 1896. As regards the imports, it will be remembered that for the whole of last year they showed a much more decided tendency to increase than the exports, and that the so-called merchantdise balance of trade against us was considerably greater than in previous years. So far this year the tendency is obviously in the same direction. The chief item of increase for the past month was under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures, which show an increase of 2¾ millions sterling, due chiefly to the increased quantity and value of the raw cotton imported from the United States, the imports of this material from all other sources of supply showing a decided decrease meanwhile. The imports of jute, flax, hemp, silk, and wool also showed more or less marked increases, both in quantity and aggregate value, but more especially the last-named fibre, exclusively in consequence of increased imports from Australasia, a falling off in the imports of wool from the East Indies being, on the other hand, very marked. There was an increase in the declared value of the tobacco imported and in the imports of raw materials for sundry industries, noticeably India-rubber, paper-making materials, and timber; and the imports of foreign manufactured articles especially cotton and broad silk manufactures, machinery, watches, and miscellaneous articles. As regards silk goods, a decline in the imports of ribbons and miscellaneous fabrics almost counterbalanced the increase in the imports of broad stuffs, and the imports of manufactures of wool also showed a significant contraction. Under all other heads of the import trade there were declines as against last year, and conspicuously in duty-free articles of food and drink, noticeably maize, peas and beans, provisions, frozen meat, raw fruit, and sugar, the falling off in these articles being partly counterbalanced by the increased value of the imports of wheat from Russia, Germany, Turkey, the United States, and Argentina. Noticeable decreases were shown in the imports of copper; dye-stuffs (especially indigo) and oils.

Turning to the exports, we find that the contraction under the head of British and Irish produce and manufactures was mainly due to the falling off in the shipments of yarns and textile fabrics, noticeably cotton yarn, jute yarns and manufactures, linen and silk yarns and piece goods, and woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods. Strange to say, considering the position of affairs in India, the exports of cotton piece goods again show an increase in both quantity and value. The falling off in the shipments of cotton yarns occurred in the export to Russia, Scandinavia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Bombay, Bengal and Burmah, and Ceylon; while there were large increases to Turkey and China, and minor increases to Madras, Egypt, Roumania, and, noticeably, Italy. Increased quantities of cotton piece goods were sent to Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Persia, Dutch India, Gibraltar, Malta, and conspicuously to Turkey, Egypt, Bombay, Madras, and Bengal and Burmah. It is impossible to consider the figures respecting India without coming to the conclusion that the goods must have been contracted for some months ago, and that financial arrangements have necessitated their shipment; even then considering the reports received from India, these expansions—an increase of upwards of 12¼ million yards to Bombay, for instance—must appear extraordinary. The Straits Settlements and Ceylon have also taken increased quantities. On the other hand, the shipments to Germany, France, Greece, Morocco, the Philippines, China, the United States, the foreign West Indies, Mexico and Central America, the various States of South America without exception, West and South Africa, Australasia, British Nortes America, and the British West Indise all show more or less striking decreases. The exports of machinery and mill work show a continued increase, but there has been a falling off in the shipments of iron and steel generally, with the exception of railroad material—which again shows an increase—wire, armour plate, wrought iron, and tin plates. The exports of coal show a decrease and there is again a marked decrease in the exports of British wool.

The dispute in the Belfast linen trade, trumpery in its cause, but perhaps serious in its effects, has been adjusted by some slight concessions on both sides. A day or two before the settlement we received information that a large linen factory had been established at Nijni-Novgorod, with a capital of 1,500,000 roubles. This circumstance emphasizes the fact that, having regard to the growth of competition abroad, we cannot afford to indulge in the little luxury of a strike on the slightest provocation. It is certainly singular that Russia, which is the chief flax-producing country of the world, should not before this have taken up the manufacture of the fibre. It has the raw material at its very door; can purchase the latest English machinery and hire the best skilled English help; and its heavy import duties should enable it to make headway. The country might even end by sending linen yarn and piece goods to us, just as now it sends us three-fourths of the flax we import. Our linen yarn imports last year ran to 20,069,122 lb., a figure larger as to quantity, apart from value, than our own exports, which did not exceed 18,504,400 lb. It will, perhaps, be news to most people to learn that between 1875 and 1895 our linen yarn exports decreased by 39 per cent in quantity and by 48 per cent. in value, while imports of the same commodity increased by 669 per cent. in quantity and 403 per cent. in value.

Yesterday was an uncomfortable day on the Stock Exchange, and prices further crumbled away all round, though at the close of business there was a somewhat better tone than earlier in the day. The movement here, however, was largely a reflection of the condition of the principal Continental Bourses, which appear to have become much more alarmed than London at the recent development of affairs in the East. There has been no selling of importance here, and the situation is viewed with comparative calmness. In times like the present, when almost every item of information, whether favourable or otherwise, is exaggerated, the offer of a few hundreds of stock has more effect than would be the case with thousands with markets less sensitive. The explanation, in short, of the decline in prices is, a natural indisposition to buy at the moment, a few sales by nervous individuals, with some slight speculative selling for the fall thrown in. A settlement being in progress, of course, tends to increase the disinclination to buy. Notwithstanding the considerable revenue collections during the past week and the reduction of upwards of 2¼ millions in the market's supply of loanable capital the available balances seeking employment are still large. There has, however, been a distinct hardening in the rate of discount for some days past, and it is probable that this movement will continue seeing that the market will continue to be denuded of its supplies by tax collections apart altogether from the nervousness of the market with regard to the political situation. The monetary position now is very different to what it was a year ago. Then the total reserve stood at close upon 40 millions, now it is only 28¾ millions. Then the coin and bullion amounted to 49 millions, now it is less than 37¾ millions, while the other deposits or market's supply of cash, which a year ago stood at 42 millions, is now nearly 9 millions less than that. Altogether, therefore, it seems likely that a rise in rates may be witnessed rather than any further fall.

Rough practical joking on the Stock Exchange has received a check. It is that Westralian screen that has done it. We have described the process of transfer, which consists in several members seizing one of their number and hoisting him over it. The struggles of the victim being, as a rule, vigorous, the process, is not always an easy one, the screen being about seven and a-half feet in height. Now, the little game, which had become the principal amusement of the dealers, several of the heaviest members having been forced at one time or rather to make the journey, has been carried too far. A dealer from the Kaffir market was not only hoisted over, but smothered with sawdust, and he immediately made his way to the Committee-room, sawdust and all. As a result one or two of the ringleaders were invited to confer with the Committee on the subject, with the result that the Westralian dealers will have to find a less obnoxious form of passing the dreary hours away, or run the grave risk of being politely requested to take a short holiday from business.

The following are the conclusions of the American Deep Waterways Commission, appointed in pursuance of an Act passed by the United States Congress in 1895, to make a preliminary examination regarding a deep waterway from the Atlantic to the great lakes, after conference with a similar Commission appointed by the Canadian Government. The report containing these conclusions was recently sent to the United States Congress by President Cleveland :—"(1) That it is entirely feasible to construct such canals and develop such channels as will be adequate to any scale of navigation that may be desired between the several great lakes and the seaboard, and to conduct through the same domestic and foreign commerce, and that, in our opinion, it will be wise to provide for securing a channel of a navigable depth of not less than 20 feet. (2) That, starting from the head of Lakes Michigan and Superior, the most eligible route is through the several great lakes and their intermediate channels, and the proposed Niagara Ship Canal—Tonawanda to Olcott,—to Lake Ontario, and that the Canadian seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by the way of the St. Lawrence river, and the American seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by way of the St. Lawrence river, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson, or by way of the Oswego, Oneida, Mohawk Valley, and the Hudson river. (3) That the alternative routes from Lake Ontario to the Hudson river require complete surveys and a full development of economic considerations to determine their relative availability. (4) That a moderate control of the level of Lake Erie and of the Niagara river above Tonawanda may be justified in connection with the Niagara Ship Canal, the determination in this matter to rest on a full examination of the physical conditions. (5) That the policy shall contemplate the ultimate development of the largest useful capacity, and that all work should be planned on this basis, and that the execution should conform thereto, except in so far as the works may, without prejudice, be progressively developed with the actual demands of commerce. (6) That it is practicable to develop the work in separate sections and the several sections in part by degrees, each step having its economic justification, so that benefits shall flow closely on expenditure, without awaiting the completion of the system as a whole. (7) That the completion of the entire system, as quickly as plans can be matured and economically executed, is fully justified. (8) That the Niagara Ship Canal should first be undertaken, and, incidentally, the broadening and further deepening of the intermediate channels of the lakes, the same being in the logical order of development, and also requiring the least time for consideration."

THE following is a statement of objects and reasons of introduction of bill to amend the Emigration Act of 1883 :—

A Native of India who departs by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in the Straits Settlements, does not "emigrate" within the meaning of the Indian migration Act, 1883, and, under section 102 of that Act, the system of comparative freedom under which emigration (in the ordinary sense of the term) from British India to the Straits Settlements is conducted can be extended only to a protected native State adjoining the Straits Settlements or to a British Colony or possession. This limitation makes it impossible to extend the same system which has many advantages to certain other countries, such as Sarawak, which obtain their supply of labour from British India through the agency and under the general control of the Straits Immigration Department, and regarding which the Government of India may from time to time be satisfied that their administration is such that the freedom from legislative restrictions enjoyed by the Straits may be safely extended. It therefore, proposed to amend section 102 of Act XXI of 1883, so as to make it possible for the Governor-General-in-Council, by notification in the "Gazette of India" to declare that the departure of a Native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in any country for labour in which such persons are recruited exclusively through the agency of the Government of the Straits Settlements, is not "emigration" within the meaning of that enactment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN HEXT, R.N., C.I.E., Director-General of Marine, returned from Burma on Saturday and is a guest at Government House, Calcutta.

"CONSIDERABLE curiosity, says a Calcutta paper, has been excited about the prize No. 2,000 in the lucky-bag at Lady Mackenzie's fair in aid of the famine fund. The prize is a handsome and amiable bachelor, and only spinsters can draw for it. I write in the present tense, being what I am; but I suppose all the spinsters in Calcutta, and as many as could come in from the Mofussil, were in possession of the secret Speculation assigns the planting districts as the place whence the prize hails, as more bachelors answering the description can be found there than elsewhere. On the other hand, were the prize a beautiful and accomplished wife, there would be no limit to the sale of tickets in the planting districts."

THE "Daily Telegraph" St. Petersburg correspondent says :—Statements have been received here lately from Central Asia, the land of political surprises, of a character so sensational that for a time I hesitated to accept them. As I have, however, acquired the conviction that however amount of truth they may be found to contain, the source whence they come—although private—is fairly trustworthy. I have finally decided to record them. They deal with the powerful agencies now actually engaged in undermining the last ethnographical barier that keeps Great Britian and Russia from becoming neighbours in Asia. The gist of the story is that the Emir of Bokara is in continuous correspondence with his Royal brother, the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose lot—as compared with his own—he profoundly commisserates and ardently desires to better. How this humane object might be most readily compassed, due regard being had to the law of the economy of forces, diplomatic as well as military, is the staple theme of the Bokharans epistles to the Afghan. Abdurrahman Khan, it is said, feels very keenly the various humiliations inflicted upon him by his British protectors, the last and most cutting being of very recent date, and he would be very glad if they ceased once and for all. I am assured that this correspondence is so interesting and important that copies of it have been forwarded to the Ministry of War at St. Petersburg. Russian troops have also been drafted forward of late towards the Afghan and Bokharan frontiers, but I have no conclusive reason for connecting this military move with an exchange of political ideas between the two Mohammedan monarchs. On the contrary the official explanation excludes any such supposition; the troops, it affirms, are needed as a cordon militaire to protect Russia and Bokhara from the Indian plague.

AN account showing the money raised and issued under the Barracks Act, 1890, has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper. In 1895-96 the expenditure amounted to £548,846 9s. 6d., making with that previously incurred a total of £2,956,727 11s. 3d., and leaving an unexpended balance of £1 143,272 8s. 9d., of the total amount of £4,100,000, authorized for the purposes of the Act.

THE artillery practice camp at Okehampton will open April 30, under command of Col. G. H. Marshall, Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery. Sixteen batteries, organised into one division Horse Artillery and five divisions of Field Artillery, will form the camp.

PRINCE BISMARCK is reported to have thrown over his shoulders the mantle of the melancholy Werther. In conversation with a visitor the other day the Prince said:—"I feel weak and languid but not ill. My illness is want of the joy of life. My existence is no longer of any use. I have no official duties, and what I see as an onlooker gives me no pleasure. Should I live longer it will still be the case. I feel lonely. I have los my wife and as regards my sons they have their own business. With growing age I have also lost interest in agriculture and forestry. I rarely visit fields and woods since I can no longer ride, shoot, and move about as I like. Little by little politics begin to tire me.

IN prosecuting his searches at the Wesleyan Book Room, the Rev. C. H. Kelly (we gather from the *British Weekly*) has had the good fortune to come upon a large number of Wesley letters and fresh documents of much interest and value. It is understood that the find includes a number of letter written to the Rev. John Fletcher of Madeley, also several to Miss Bosanquet, before her marriage, with Mr. Fletcher, all in the hand-writing of John Wesley. There are also his letters and Journals No. 1 to 121, extending from July, 1738, almost to the date of his decease in 1791. Of Charles Wesley's correspondence there is a large pile, dealing with his courtship and marriage. Many Methodists will also be interested to learn that the Wesleyan book-steward is likewise in possession of the following: Samuel Bradburn's annotated Bible, his manuscript Hymn Book, which he was accustomed to use in the pulpit, he rarely if ever making use of the printed copy, a considerable number of his sermons in manuscript, also his diary, memorandum book with lists of places visited, and other interesting miscellanea; also two volumes in MS. of Hannah Bell's Letters, written in her own handwriting. The latter was the Metholist lady who, eleven years before Robert Raikes opened a Sunday school at High Wycombe. To this collection have also been added the Gwynne Letters, also four from Lady Gertrude Hotham, one of Joseph Benson, the commentator, four letters from prominent Moravians to John Wesley, and the original letters of Mrs. Susannah Wesley. The whole are to be catalogued and preserved in permanent form.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has just been issued containing an account prepared under the provisions of pats II. of the Imperial Defences Act, 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 32), showing the money raised and issued out of the Consolidated Fund, the securities created in respect thereof, and the amount expended for the purposes of the said Act, to March 31, 1896. It appears from the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General that the present account is the eighth since the passing of the Imperial Defence Act 1888, and is the final account of this service. The expenditure in the year 1895-96 amounted to £64,845 6s. 2d., making a total expenditure upon this service of £2,596,364 11s. 4d. and leaving an unexpended balance of £3,635 8s. 8d. out of the total of £2,600,000 which was authorised for the purposes of the Act. The disposal of this balance is under the consideration of the Treasury. The expenditure upon military ports at home exceeds by £189,865 3s. 8d., the sum appropriated to that head in the second schedule of the Imperial Defence Act. A similar excess amounting to £26,382 6s. 3d. is shown under the head of coaling stations.

OFFICERS serving in Ireland are about to receive a most welcome concession from the London and North-Western Railway Co., which has agreed to charge officers travelling from Dublin and the Curragh to London and back only a single fare for the double journey. This arrangement will not include an officer's wife and family. The return ticket will be available for a period of two months.

AFTER a great deal of trouble, the Alipore Police have at last arrested 12 men, who, it is alleged, had committed a daring dacoity attended with murder in the house of Babu Bansi Boddon Mondal, of Fulta, under circumstances previously reported. These accused will shortly be placed on their trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour.

AN influential movement is on foot having for its object the erection of a memorial of Gen. Sir Charles Craufurd Fraser, V.C., who died in June, 1895, as Colonel of the 8th Hussars. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of a drinking fountain, which it is intended to erect in Sloane-street, Chelsea, immediately in front of the house in which the General lived. A committee of the Chelsea Vestry has been appointed to arrange the necessary details with regard to the site. The Prince of Wales, Lord Suffield, Earl Cadogan and many other friends and comrades of the gallant soldier, who was followed to the grave very speedily by his distinguished brother Sir Keith Fraser have already identified themselves with the proposal.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	3	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	1	1
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	2	2
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	6	1
	Dongri	2	4
C	Market	0	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	1
	Fanaswadi	1	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	0
	Khara Talao	2	1
	Khumbarwada	5	2
D	Khetwadi	0	1
	Girgaum	1	0
	Chaupati	1	0
	Walkeshwar	5	2
	Mahalakshmi	4	3
E	Mazagon	13	4
	Tadwadi	11	1
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	3	6
	Tardeo	8	3
	Byculla	3	14
	First Nagpada	2	1
F	Parel	6	5
	Sewri	7	1
	Sion	1	2
G	Mahim	16	9
	Worli	9	7
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	2
Jain Hospital		0	3
Arthur Road Hospital		9	5
St. George's Hospital		0	0
J J Hospital		0	0
Hindu Hospital		0	4
Servants' Hospital		0	1
House of Correction		0	0
Plague Hospital, Parel		0	0
Total		116	91
Total to date		8,269	6,389

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 200.

QUARANTINE AT MADRAS PORT.

A notification in the General Department, issued last evening, states :—The following telegram, dated the 27th February, from the Government of India, Home Department, is published for general information :—

"Following telegram, dated 23rd, received from Madras Government. Begins : Sanction solicited to imposition of quarantine at all ports in Madras Presidency against all ports in Sind, the Bombay Presidency and Goa. Rules same as those already approved. No detention involved unless there has actually been plague on board. Then necessity is undeniable. No serious inconvenience to trade anticipated. Ends. Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the imposition of proposed quarantine."

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Under the supervision of Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, the work of providing camps for persons who are turned out of their houses owing to their insanitary condition is being vigorously proceeded with. The temporary stables constructed on the Charni Road, end of the Kennedy Sea Face, for the Remount Department, were only removed about a fortnight since, but already their place has been filled by neat little huts. The camp is to be divided into three parts, one for Parsees, one for Mahomedans, and one for Hindus. The larger sheds are 16 feet by 16, with cook-room and bath-room attached. The next are 12 by 12, while there are still smaller ones, 8 by 8, to accommodate men whose families are away, and who therefore require but little space. Sheds to accommodate fifty families have been put up, and the work is still proceeding. At Chowpatty also sheds are being erected near the site of those which were destroyed by fire a few weeks back owing to their insanitary condition. These newly-erected tenements are already being occupied, the people who have been turned out of their homes showing every readiness to go into these. Mr Murzban has also supervised the erection of huts to accommodate twenty families at Sankli Tank, near the new Fire Brigade Station, and a similar number at Tank Bunder.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS.

In addition to the 3,000 persons employed under the supervision of Mr. James in lime-washing and cleansing operations, Mr. Murzban has under his charge a staff of nearly 1,200 men similarly engaged in various parts of the town, including the Fort, Colaba, Mody Bay, Bhendy Bazaar, and Tardeo.

The hard work which for so many anxious months the employes of the Health Department have been performing is telling upon the temper of some of them, and in certain sections of the service something amounting to discontent has prevailed. The matter has engaged the attention of the Health Officer for the last few days, with the result that matters have been satisfactorily settled.

THE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

Some misapprehension has arisen respecting the results of the application of Professor Haffkine's preventive treatment to Dr. Dimmock's servants. The latter, forty in number, were attacked by a severe type of plague which carried off four of them. The outbreak was the more unlocked for as very thorough measures for sanitation of the servants' quarters were taken before any case occurred. When the four cases occurred the rest of the servants were inoculated with the preventive lymph. After an interval of some days, two of the inoculated were attacked; one a girl, who was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, and the other a man, who was taken to the Servants' Hospital. The girl was inoculated only once, and in very small quantity. Both of them were attacked with the same severe type of the illness, which proved fatal in a very brief time to the few uninoculated servants. The opinion of Dr. Dimmock is that they must certainly have died also if they had not been inoculated. None of the other servants were attacked after inoculation. The experience is regarded as distinctly justifying confidence in the efficacy of the protective treatment.

THE RETURNING TIDE.

917, 667, and 828 persons left Bombay by sea for their native places, on Sunday, Monday, and yesterday, respectively. During the last four days, four to five thousand people have been coming down to Bombay from principal towns and cities in Gujarat by the B. B. and C. I. Railway only. All the up trains are crowded with passengers, while the down trains carry hardly one-fifth of the influx.

The undermentioned medical officers and subordinates have been attached to the Auxilliary Plague Hospital at the Government House, Parel, for duty :—Surgeon-Captain G. S Thomson, I.M.S., Senior Assistant-Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Mullen, Hospital Assistant Thacoordin Gajee, and Hospital Assistant Bhow Bajeerao.

During the last two days three policemen, attached to C, E, and I Divisions, and one ramosee have been attacked with the bubonic fever. One policeman, during duty in F Division, and one in G Division died of the malady on Monday and yesterday, respectively. One ramosee succumbed to the disease on Saturday.

Some eighty cases of plague have occurred up to date in the ranks of the Bombay Police. The deaths number about forty.

A patient in the Sahebs' Servants Hospital, the servant of Mr. Falkiner, Engineer of the Bombay Tramway Company, left the hospital quite recovered. Seven patients are now in the hospital.

THE HOSPITALS.

One more patient was admitted into the St. George's Hospital yesterday, making altogether seventeen patients under treatment. During the twenty-fours hours ending, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, twelve patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, six died, and one escaped, leaving ninty-four under treatment. During the same period, three patients were admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, one died, and one was discharged as cured, leaving twenty patients under treatment. Two places have been prepared in the compound of the Government House at Parel, for cremation of the dead bodies of those who are paupers, or die without leaving any friends or relations to carry their bodies to the burning-grounds.

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT GRANT ROAD.

To-day the Kamattipura Hospital at Grant Road will be opened for the reception of sixty patients. Dr. McCabe Dallas is in medical charge, and a staff of ward-boys and an ayah have been engaged. The Sisters of the Bandora Convent have been asked whether they can spare Sisters to superintend the nursing arrangements.

THE NEW MAHOMEDAN BURYING-GROUND.

The work of preparing the ground at Tank Bunder for interment purposes may now be said to be practically completed. For some time past the men of the Engineer's Department have deposited some 1,700 cart-loads of earth daily for the filling up of the ground. The difficulties connected with the water-logged condition of the sub-soil have now been surmounted and the ground is ready. But an obstacle in the way of its opening presents itself in the declaration of Mahomedans, that according to the tenets of their faith a mosque and a tank must be erected before the ground can be used for the purpose intended. The representatives of the community have been called upon by the Municipal Commissioner for some time past to construct these adjuncts to the burial-ground, but they have taken no steps to do so, and neither mosque nor tank have been yet begun. It is evident that if the opening of the ground is delayed for this purpose, several weeks at least must elapse before the closing of the Grant Road cemetery.

The Committee of the Corporation on the question of Burying-grounds at Tank Bunder has submitted a report, which states :—

It will be noticed that the functions entrusted to the Committee were, firstly, the question of the appropriation of the land at Mount Road sanctioned to be purchased from Mr. Rustomji J. Ashburner for the purpose of a burial ground, and secondly, the conferring with the committee of Mahomedan gentlemen mentioned in the letter, dated the 6th instant, from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw. This report deals with these two subjects in inverse order.

At their meeting on the 8th ultimo the Committee decided to invite the committee of Mahomedan gentlemen above-mentioned to meet them on the 10th idem. This invitation was duly conveyed to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors to the Mahomedan committee, by the Chairman of your Committee, who, however, replied practically declining the invitation and stating that their clients' views would be submitted in writing.

On the 15th ultimo a letter was received from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, stating that they had sent a petition to the Municipal Commissioner and the President and forwarding another copy to the Chairman of your Committee. A perusal of this petition rendered it at once clear that nothing was to be gained by a conference with the Mahomedan committee and that in fact that committee declined to meet and discuss with your committee the question of the closing of any of their burial grounds within the city. So far, therefore, as this portion of the reference to them is concerned, your committee are unable to report any progress and beg to suggest that the matter should be left to the Municipal Commissioner to deal with.

Dealing with the other question referred to them, the committee have to report that, after due consideration, they are of opinion that the whole of what is known as the Tank Bunder Burial Grouud, admeasuring about 32,800 square yards, should be allocated to the Suni Mahomedan community and the plot originally intended to be given to the Beni Israel and Jewish communities out of this land should not be so appropriated, but that instead a plot of equal area, viz., 7,000 square yards out of Mr. Ashburner's land should be appropriated for the purposes of a burial ground for the said communities. This arrangement will have a two-fold advantage. In the first place, it will give the Suni Mahomedan community 7,000 square yards more and the Jewish Burial Ground will not be in close proximity to the Suni Burying Ground. Your Committee think that this arrangement ought to be considered more satisfactory by both the communities. The remaining 21,159 square yards out of Mr. Ashburner's land should, in the opinion of your committee for the present be allowed to remain unappropriated.

In the course of their enquiries it was pointed out to the committee that a large piece of land at Nareliwady adjoining the land above referred to, already acquired by the Corporation on the east and containing 29,000 square yards, could now be purchased on favourable terms. The purchase of this land and the removal from it of the numerous sanitary huts thereon would, in the opinion of the Committee, be a distinct advantage to the City: and they accordingly recommend its immediate purchase for use as a burial ground within the near future. The cost would be at Rs. 3-8-0 per square yard, Rs. 1,61,407 and the land so purchased would form a valuable reserve for future utilization as a burying ground a quarter, in which year by year the difficuly of providing land for such a purpose must increase. It is unnecessary at present to suggest how land so to be acquired should be appropriated, but the Committee most strongly recommend the Corporation to aquire this land whilst it can be bought at a comparatively cheap rate and held over, until the time arrives, the question of its future appropriation.

(Signed.) G. Cotton, G. W. Roughton, Abdalla M. Dharamsi, T. W. Caffe, and R. H. Vincent.

Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail appends a minute to the effect with regard to the petition I am of opinion that it should be referred to the Corporation and the matter be held over till their decision and not left to the Municipal Commissioner at this juncture.

THE SCHOOLS.

The scholastic institutions in the city are gradually resuming work, but with greatly diminished numbers. The Wilson College re-opened on Monday. Yesterday the Robert Money School re-commenced work, and it is the intention of the Principal to carry on the school uninterruptedly until the hot weather vacation.

The appendices to the annual report of the directors of these schools, presented at yesterday's prize-distribution, include a report from Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Waters to the following effect :—"Despite the fact that plague has been rife in the immediate neighbourhood of the schools on every side, the children have so far happily escaped the pestilence. This wonderful exemption I ascribe to the fact that the schools are as it were isolated in the centre of a space of considerable dimensions, to the care taken in the food-supply, to cleanliness in all respects

kores. The residents of Andheri have raised a private subscription among themselves to assist in a good object, for which they feel thankful to Mr. Hudson's energy.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS AND THE PLAGUE.

"Justice of the Peace" writes to us:—Mr. Gilbert's letter in your yesterday's issue will, I trust, have the desired effect in stirring up the Native Christian community of Bandora—now known as the East Indian community—to a sense of duty towards their own people and acts of benevolence towards their fellow-creatures. This community, which after centuries of apathy and listlessness has tried to acquire official recognition from Government since the Jubilee year, would do well to direct their efforts to the practice of Christian virtues instead of trying to vie with the advanced Native communities and dabbling with matters political. One of the most backward native communities, they are endeavouring to achieve in a few years what has cost more civilized communities years of toil and patient waiting. Many of these Salsette Christians are very wealthy, and ought now to loosen their purse-strings and assist the needy and afflicted, and not simply covet honours which a benign Government confers, without proving themselves worthy of such distinctions. It is a well-known fact that the Association annually submits names to Government for nomination as Justices of the Peace, and I trust that the rich landed proprietors as well as the other gentlemen who turned a deaf ear to Mr. Gilbert's entreaties are out of the number of the Justices to whom the Governor appealed the other day; in case they be, the sooner their names are struck off the list the better. I regret, however, I must contradict Mr. Gilbert's statements regarding the priests. It is quite likely that Mr. Gilbert does not come across any of them as they do their rounds at hours when he is not likely to meet them, and till late at night are ministering to the wants of their flock. I can vouch that in some instances they even assist to carry the coffins.

RIGOROUS MEASURES AT NOWSARI.

A correspondent at Nowsari states that, owing to the close inspection of passengers at Palghur, the number of infected persons arriving from Bombay has been much reduced. But now, owing to the prevalence of the epidemic at Bulsar, the people there have begun to fly elsewhere, and the authorities at Nowsari have adopted rigorous measures for the exclusion of infected persons. A report having reached the local authorities, that about 500 persons were coming to Nowsari from Bulsar, the medical and police officers mustered strong at the railway station at the time of the arrival of the train from Bulsar. They examined the Bulsar passengers very closely, but the rumour was not verified. Only a small number came from Bulsar, and they were allowed to go into the town. Since that day, the Suba has issued strict orders that all passengers from Bulsar are to be detained at the railway station and their goods and effects are to be kept at the station under the watch of the police. If any persons wished to enter the town, they were to be stripped of their clothes, which should be fumigated and disinfected, and they might then be allowed to come in. When they left Nowsari, their goods and effects were to be made over to them.

THE PLAGUE AT VERSOWA.

Several cases of the plague have continued to occur at Versowa among the crowded native houses, and many of the fugitives from Bombay, who had gone to live there temporarily, have proceeded elsewhere.

THE DISEASE AT BULSAR.

A correspondent writes that the plague is making rapid strides in Bulsar, and extending from one locality to another. 68 sufferers had been admitted into the sheds for Hindus. The disease has extended to Brahmanwad, and has also infected Tyewad, near the Malwa Tank.

STRINGENT MEASURES AT SURAT.

Great excitement in the city was the result of the stringent measures adopted to check the disease; and the Collector has in consequence, says a correspondent, caused a buttakee to be beaten to notify that only real sufferers will be removed to the plague sheds, to which their relatives will be allowed access. The sufferers will be allowed to be treated by their own doctors, if they wish to do so. Any police officer or other person who harassed a sufferer will be severely dealt with. Any person giving correct information regarding a concealed plague case will receive a reward of ten rupees. Five huts in the Sagrampura Machiwad, and one hut in the Nanpura Machiwad, have been burnt, because four dead bodies were discovered in three of the huts. A quantity of Professor Haffkine's lymph, which had been received from Bombay, was applied to the hospital assistants at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hospital, and to twelve other persons.

THANA.

A correspondent writes on the 1st instant:—The total number of deaths from all causes during February 1896 was 22, and during February 1897, 102. There were 29 plague cases in Thana and 21 deaths. Out of twenty-nine fifteen were local cases. On account of the strict orders, states the *Soorydaya* (published to-day), carried out by the plague authorities, about 5,000 inhabitants left the town and went to reside in the interior of the district. It is reported that a Sonar at Jambli was laid up with fever yesterday. The men under the Health Department went to the spot and had the house vacated by its tenants and the tiles of the roofs removed. They wanted to convey the Sonar to the segregation hospital. The assistant surgeon arrived there at the time, and having examined the patient, said that the man had not the signs of the plague at all. The assistant surgeon has left the dispensary, and lives under canvas at the Military camp.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

Dr. A. D. Cooper ..... Rs. 10

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 6 a.m. (Monday), show the following results:—

Imported	9
Local	9

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	3	2
Ganesh	1	1
Sadashiv	2	2
Rastwar	2	0
Total	8	5
Total up to date	308	271

The total mortality from all causes during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday, was 58.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Monday, show the following results:—

Imported	2
Local	0

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	2	5
Total up to date	250	160

PRECAUTIONS IN CEYLON.

While thoroughly supporting the action of the local Government in the quarantine precautions they have taken in Colombo and elsewhere against the introduction of the plague into the island, and feeling little sympathy with those who complain of the inconvenience caused thereby, we can hardly go the length Mr. LeMesurier suggests in calling for further and more stringent regulations. The safety of the many, of course, must be considered before the convenience of the few, but there are limits over which even this truism can be carried, and the extremely drastic steps that Mr. LeMesurier calls for would lead to very serious consequences, and are not, we honestly think, necessary. That gentleman wishes to have all communication between India and Ceylon stopped while the plague is raging in the Bombay Presidency. Our supply of rice from the coast would thus be put an end to; the influx of coolies would cease, and our coolly supply be affected for a long time to come; and, in fact, steps taken which have not been thought necessary even in India where the communication with the Western Presidency is continuous and direct. It is an exaggeration to state that the plague has reached Madras and Calcutta, or must have done so by this time, as nothing of the kind has occurred, or we should have heard of it at once by telegram. To judge from the time the plague has been raging without its spreading outside the Bombay Presidency and the freedom Madras and Calcutta, as well as Ceylon, have enjoyed, we have every reason to hope and believe that the epidemic will not spread to either of the two Presidencies or to this Island. If it did, we quite recognise that it would be very disastrous to every class of the community and as much to the tea planters as to any other. But we believe the quarantine regulations at present in force, and which have been recently put under the supervision of Mr. Lee—the officers who worked them hitherto not having been quite strong enough for the task—are enough for the purpose. It will be noted by our telegram from Colombo to-day that the mortality in Bombay is beginning to decrease, and we sincerely hope that this is the beginning of the end. We are sure that Sir West Ridgeway and the P. C. M. O. are sufficiently alive to the gravity of the situation, and we have every confidence that they while doing all that is necessary to protect the island, will not hamper its trade and industries or cause an unnecessary scare among the natives.—*Times.*

THE FAMINE.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

The weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops reads as follows:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 20th February.—Rain has fallen almost throughout the presidency, but there were only a few light scattered showers in the affected parts of the Deccan. Elsewhere also the fall was very irregular, but on the whole it has been considerable in parts of Ganjam and in most parts of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts and Malabar. Rain has most usefully replenished water-supplies in many places and should bring up some pasture in others. Some damage to the standing crops is reported. Water-supplies are generally fair, but in parts of the Deccan they are very deficient. Standing crops, except in Deccan, are generally in good condition, but there they are mostly bad. The harvest is yielding a fair outturn in the southern half of the presidency. Pasturage is scarce and fodder is generally dear, but cattle are only suffering as yet in parts of the Deccan. Prices are slightly easier in parts of the Circars and West Coast and almost stationary elsewhere except in parts of the Deccan where they are dearer. The numbers on relief works are:—Relief workers:—In the Deccan 40,916; gratuitously relieved, mostly dependants at kitchens:—Ganjam 909, Deccan 3,272. No poor-houses are open. The members otherwise relieved are:—7,000 weavers in the Deccan; test works in Ganjam 1,629. Total relieved:—works 55,545, gratuitously 4,181. Total number in receipt of relief:—59,726. Increase is general except in Cuddapah, where there is a decrease. Particulars as to sex and age are not available. Prices by which wages are regulated are:—Ganjam 12, Kurnool and Bellary 13½, Anantapur 14, Cuddapah 17 seers per rupee.

BENGAL.

For week ending the 22nd February.—There was general rain in South-west and East Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the week. The rain has to some extent benefited the spring crops, and has facilitated ploughing for the autumn crops. Spring rice is doing well. In Bihar the harvesting of spring crops and the gathering of opium have begun. The pressing of sugar-cane is still going on. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient. The want of drinking water is beginning to be felt in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are:—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (Indian corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers. These figures show a slight fall in Rajshahi and Patna, and a slight rise in Champaran; elsewhere prices were stationary.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 20th February, were:—Relief Works—Nadia 6,499 (men 3,252, women 1,091, children 2,211), Khulna 351 (men 274, women nil, children 77), Rajshahi 580 (men 509, women nil, children 71), Shahabad 1,175 (men 453, women 414, children 305), Saran 15,343 (men 4,240, women 5,271, children 5,832), Champaran 107,502 (men 47,073, women 37,035, children 23,394), Muzaffarpur 21,855 (men 11,917, women 5,308, children 4,130) Darbhanga 139,064 (men 54,329, women 61,299, children 23,436), Bhagalpur 6,208 (men 3,203, women 2,120, children 885), Palamau 2,602. Total 300,679, against 300,763 in the previous week. Gratuitous relief—Nadia 1453 (men 279, women 891, children 283) Khulna 727 (men 107, women 374, children 245), Patna 40 (men 17, women 19, children 4), Shahabad 5,782 (men 1,330 women 2,550, children 1,902), Saran 15,772 (men 3,020, women 9,838, children 2,914) Champaran 37,803 (men 5,244, women 10,354, children 12,282), Muzaffarpur 4,823 (men 1,193, women 1,105, children 1665), Darbhanga 51,273 (men 9,717, women 23,548, children 15,008), Bhagalpur 286 (man 1, women nil, children 285), Palamau 409, Manbhum 2,403, Total 110,851, against 104,270 in the previous week. Grand total on Government relief 411,530, against 405,033 in the previous week. Private relief—Relief Works—Darbhanga Raj 21,097 (men 14,525, women 4,705, children 1,867); Hatwa 5,084. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj 13,221 (men 2,525, women 3,806, children 2,886); Hatwa 790. Rest of Saran District 1,177.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 24th February.—Save for a light shower in Pilibhit, there was no rain during the week, but somewhat unfavourable westerly winds. The spring crops continue to promise well. Cane-pressing continues and harvesting of rabi (Cajanus indicus) and the early crops has begun in several districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 20th February 1897, in nineteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 33,505; Etawah 29,449; Cawnpore 106,010, Banda 192,981; Hamirpur 70,939; Allahabad 185,541; Jhansi 51,601 (incomplete); Jalaun 93,461; Mirzapur 45,543; Jaunpur 71,761; Gorakhpur 41,201; Azamgarh 19,932; Lucknow 97,154; Unao 57,300; Rae Bareli 93,300; Sitapur 68,824; Hardoi 150,243; Barabanki 33,204; Fatehpur 34,592; total 1,467,931. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works 969,921; relieved as dependants 234,473; relieved in poor-houses 41,448; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 222,089; The numbers relieved in eighteen districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works 120,063; relieved in poor-houses 14,601; relieved under other provisions of the Code 18,877; total 153,541. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,621,442. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are fluctuating. The market is very sensitive owing to slightly abnormal weather. The prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9½ to 11 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognized as distressed.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 23rd February.—No rain fell during the week. Ploughing and sowing of the extra spring crops are in progress. The land is being prepared for the next autumn crops. The outturn of irrigated crops are generally reported in good condition except in parts of Rohtak, where well water is brackish. Prospects are said to be good to average. The crops on dry land are still suffering from want of more rain in certain districts. More rain is still wanted in the Delhi division as well as in the Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The stock of grains has been exhausted in Hissar and Delhi, where imports are meeting requirements. The stock with the cultivators of Amritsar and Gujranwala is insufficient. Rape and gram crops are still being damaged by caterpillars in Ferozpore. Westerly winds are blowing in the Rohtak and Gurgaon districts and are likely to damage the crops. Cattle are generally reported in poor condition; they are said to be good to fair in Gurgaon, Umballa, Ferozpore, Amritsar and Sialkot; six cattle died of starvation in Rohtak. Fodder is sufficient in Umballa and scarce elsewhere. The average daily number of persons on relief works and dependants, etc., are as follows:—Relief workers—20,452 men, 18,026 women, 12,242 children; dependants—325, 416 and 9,420; relieved in poor-houses—248, 349 and 247; otherwise relieved—2,037, 2,448 and 1,101; test workers—236, 152 and 120; respectively. In addition to the above, the number for which nodetail is given by the District officers is as follows:—Relief workers 31,108, dependants 18,200 and otherwise relieved 1,292. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in this province was therefore 118,917. Prices are generally high and are showing a tendency to rise again in most districts; they remained stationary in Mooltan, Lahore, Sialkot and Rawalpindi districts. Wheat is selling from 7¼ to 10 seers; gram 8¾ to 10½; bajrush millet 18¾ to 11¾; great millet 9 to 11 and maize 9 to 11¾ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are:—Rohtak gram 10 and great millet 11 seers; Gurgaon bajrush millet 8¾ and in Delhi 8¾; Karnal gram 8 3-4, maize 9; Umballa maize 10; Ferozpore great millet 12; Mooltan wheat 9½; Lahore wheat 10 and maize 10½; Gujrat maize flour 8 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 23rd February.—The weather is somewhat cloudy. There was 1·70 rain in Bilaspur and 5 cents in Sambalpur. The days are hot and nights cool. The harvesting of spring crops continues. Prospects are generally fair. They have been improved in Mandla by the recent clear cold weather, and a 16-anna outturn is now expected in that district. The wheat crop is poor in parts of the Nimar District. Cloudy weather has induced insects in gram and pulse in parts of Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat, and injured the mohwa (Bassia latifolia) flowers in Balaghat. The recent rain has also somewhat damaged crops which were cut but not stacked in Raipur. Prices are generally steady with a slight rise in Saugor and a slight fall in Jubbulpore and some other districts. Fodder is getting somewhat scarce in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, and Sambalpur. The numbers on relief works have increased in Jubbulpur, Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur, and have decreased in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, and Nimar. Fluctuations are occurring according as harvest operations are diminishing or expanding. The numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 24,077, Damoh 18,754, Jubbulpore 74,883, Mandla 19,665 Seoni 9,895, Narsinghpur 16,223, Hoshangabad 21,271, Nimar 416, Betul 13,385, Chhindwara 6,064, Nagpur 1,209, Chanda 2,729, Bhandara 11,849, Balaghat 10,474, Raipur 13,278, Bilaspur 9,395; total 250,897 and the numbers receiving gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 13,399 Damoh 4,035, Jubbulpore 10,155, Mandla 3,073, Seoni 1,909 Narsinghpur 7,368, Hoshangabad 7,330, Nimar 493, Betul 1,454, Chhindwara 2,582, Nagpur 1,115, Chanda 363, Bhandra 3,042, Balaghat 4,198, Raipur 4,140, Bilaspur 3,074; total 73,679. Total number in receipt of relief 324,576, Complete details of dependants not yet available. There were also 69,556 on railway and private work in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Balaghat, and Bilaspur. Prices of staple foodgrains on which the famine wages are based are:—Saugor and Bandara 9¾; Damoh, Narsinghpur and Betul 10; Mandla 8½; Seoni, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur 10½; Nimar 10¾; Chhindwara 12; Nagpur 11½; Chanda 11¼! Balaghat 8 and Raipur 9¼ seers per rupee.

BURMA.

For week ending 20th February.—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing continue. In Upper Burma cultivation of dry weather paddy and island crops continues. Prospects of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous and islands crops are generally good, but in the Amarapura township, Mandaly, two-third, of the miscellaneous are withering from drought, and the tobacco crop is being injured by caterpillars. Rain is badly wanted for the dry weather paddy on high lands in Bhamo. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Thongwa and Myaungmya, and fallen slightly in Pegu, Henzada, and Amherst; elsewhere stationary. Numbers on relief works are:—Meiktila 13,379; Myingyan 9,111; on gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 2,450; Myingyan 2,085, Yamethin 338. Total number on relief 27,333. Price of rice:—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks, Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

ASSAM.

For week ending 23rd February.—Slight rainfall in all districts except Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, and the Garo Hills. Rain is wanted for early rice sowing in Kamrup and Nowgong. Ploughing for early rice, pressing of sugar cane and pruning of tea continue. Mustard is being gathered. Prices: common rice Silchar 9½ Syhet 10½ Gauhati 10 Tezpur 10½ and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Naga and Khasi Hills and in parts of the Kamrup district. Water is scanty in Nowgong and the Naga Hills.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 24th February.—Mysore:—27 cents rain in the civil and military station and slight rain in other parts. Prices have risen in four districts and have fallen slightly in Kolar and Chitaldrug. Paddy is being harvested in parts of Chitaldrug.

COORG.

Heavy rain in south Coorg. Coffee blossoming in parts. No crops on the ground. Prices of food-grain normal. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 23rd February.—Berar:—The weather is warm. Standing crops are in fair condition. The harvesting of wheat, gram, and linseed is in progress. Breaking up of land for next monsoon crop continues. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails and prices for food-grains have risen in all districts. 10,318 persons were employed on relief works during the week. Prices:—Akola 10, Basim 10½, Melghat 8½ seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.

Rainfall during week 22 cents, total from 1st January 39 cents. The harvesting of the spring crop continues. Scarcity of fodder and pasture and of water supply prevails. Relief measures continue in Gulburga, Raichur, and Naldroog. Aggregate number of persons employed 2 547. Prices:—Wheat 8; course rice 7; and jewari 11 3-4 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 23rd February.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and in progress in other agencies. The spring crops are in good condition in Baghelkhand Malwa land in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand fair in Bhopal and Bhopawar; indifferent and bad in other parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock in good condition in Baghelkhand; Malwa and four districts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal; indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa; good in Baghelkhand and in two districts of Gwalior; sufficient in Bhopawar and indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa and Bhopawar; fallen slightly but still high in Baghelkhand; steady elsewhere. Opium crops are in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal Malwa, and Bhopawar. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—In Gwalior 27,735; Bundelkhand 19,694; Baghelkhand 70,391; on gratuitous relief:—In Gwalior 7,459; in Bundelkhand 4,674; in agheikhand 3937. Total number in receipt of relief 133,890. The prices of staple food-grains are:—10 to 10½ in Gwalior and 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand; not reported from Bundelkhand.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 24th February.—Slight rain fell in Suratgurh. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, and Jeypore; thriving in Karauli; fairly satisfactory in Kherwara; and poor in Dholpur. The standing crops are generally in good condition except in Dholpur and Meywar. Harvests are good in Bhurtpore and Jhallawar; and favourable in Jeypore. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder failing in Dholpur and Bhurtpore; scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are falling in Marwar, Pertabgurh, and Meywar; steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was:—Marwar 5,319, Kotah 1,113, Dholpur 4,304, Bhurtpore 121, Bikanir 5,378, and Jaisulmere 845, and on gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,168, Bhurtpore 651, Bikanir 581, Jaisulmere 13. Total numbers in receipt of relief 19,553. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Marwar 8; Kotah 14½; Dholpur 11 seers 4 chittaks; Bhurtpore 9 seers 6 chittacks; Bikanir 8 seers 4 chittacks; and Jaisulmere 8 seers 9 chittacks per rupee.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 23rd February—Weather cloudy. Prices continue below normal. Price 24 seers per rupee.

NEPAL.

For week ending 20th February.—Nights frosty. Days dry with high winds. Spring crops promise well. Ground being broken up for early rice. Prices 7¾ seers per rupee.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

An occasional correspondent writes to us:—In my last letter I offered some suggestions for the solution of the Rajasthanic Court problem. Since then a meeting has been held, and certain proposals have been forwarded to Government by the Political Agent.

On the 10th February, Colonel Hunter called together the Karbharies of the 1st and 2nd Class States to explain to them the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject. And as a result, a proposal was brought forward at the meeting held later on, to divide 1st and 2nd Class States on one side, and 3rd and 4th on the other. The former having been possessed of Unlimited Power, were asked to dispose of work of the nature by appointing a Special Officer of their own; while the latter having Limited Power, were told to give services of a Special Assistant to help the Political Agent in their cases.

This, justly, did not meet with approval of Colonel Hunter, and also the Thakore Saheb of Limdi and Morvi, who saw in this a bad future for Kathiawar States. It was therefore finally resolved that, in accordance with proceedings of the November meeting of 1895, the Court should be continued till the disposal of the balance of work and the Protection of the decree. The Institution should then cease on account of, amongst others, the following grounds:—

1st. That from the records of the Court it can be seen that only 30 per cent. of the claims brought forward are proved to be substantial or genuine, while the rest, *i.e.*, 70 per cent., are either false (more of this class) or of a very trivial nature; and also that the number of genuine claims goes on decreasing every year. 2nd. That Government being the Paramount Power can, and do, hear such claims as are brought forward before the Rajasthanic Court.

The Institution, therefore, the Karbharis decided, is not necessary, much less so permanently. Now it remains to be seen what Government think of this.

I may add that while the Rajasthanic Court continues, the Political Agent has successfully brought about an arrangement by which claims relating to Thanas and Talukas below Class IV. are decided with the help of a Special Assistant.

Wheat-crop has been equal to, nay more than, our expectations, and there is no such thing as famine in Kathiawar. The outturn of cotton is very low indeed, and to this added the hopeless state of Bombay and consequent prohibition of this article from European ports, make the situation extremely gloomy, and the market is altogether dull.

The Consulting Engineer having expressed himself in favour of the construction of a new road, in preference to the old one in use for laying the Railway line (which is estimated to cost 24 lakhs more), the survey for a railway from Wadhwan to Dhrangadhra is kept over.

A few and isolated cases of bubonic fever having occurred in Kathiawar, particularly in Wadwan Camp and City people were much terrified, but confidence is now restored owing to stringent measures adopted by the Political Agent throughout this Province.

Small-pox has made its appearance in some places, and people seem to appreciate the advantage of having their children vaccinated.

February is now over, and although signs are not wanting of the hot season setting in early, yet we experience cold in the morning, and the weather is moderately moist.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority conveyed by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict, Cap 106, H E the Govr Genl of India is pleased, with the approbation of H Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to appoint Mr W Macdworth Young, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieut Govr of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Consequent on the grant of furlough for one year to Mr H G Taylor, 3rd Asst Supt, Port Blair, and officiating as 1st Asst Supt, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—Mr M V Portman, 4th Asst Supt and officiating 3rd Asst Supt, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Mr E H Man, C I E, Depy Supt, to continue to officiate as 3rd Asst Supt, vice Mr H G Taylor; Mr H H D'Oyly, 6th Asst Supt and offg as 5th Asst Supt, to officiate as 4th Asst Supt vice Mr M V Portman; Mr A. Brown, 7th Asst Supt, and officiating as 6th Asst Supt, to continue to officiate as 6th Asst vice Mr H H D'Oyly, Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 8th Asst Supt and officiating as 7th Asst Supt, to continue to officiate as 7th Asst Supt, vice Mr A Brown; and Mr R F Lowis, Extra Asst Conservator of Forests, Burma, and officiating as 8th Asst Supt, Port Blair, to continue to officiate as 8th Asst Supt, vice Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

The services of Lieut D G Peart, 2nd Bo Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces for employment as Offg Cant Magte at Kamptee.

Lieut Col D E Gouldsbury, I S C, Cant Magte of Ferozepore, is granted furlough out of India for two years under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 18 8, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

The services of Mr H L Kemball, an Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of the Rev H Menzies, Offg Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 22nd Feb 1897, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Nowgong.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Vety Lieut J Loughlin are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Supdt, Civil Vety Dept, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Vety Capt R H Ringe, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation and posted to the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Capt C C D Morice, R E, Offg Deputy Supt, 2nd grade Survey of India Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 1st March, 1897.

Lieut H J Hare, R E, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an Assist Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th Jan, 1897.

Lieut A H B Hume, R E, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an Asst Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 21th Jan, 1897.

Mr C G Rogers, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School availed himself on the 5th Feb, 1897, of the furlough granted him in the notification of this Dept, No 120 F, dated the 5th inst. From the same date Mr Rogers reverted to the Bengal Forest List.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hendrik de Veye as acting Council for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr F Stork.

Notification No 12-G, dated the 27th Jan, 1897, granting privilege leave for three months to Lieut Col A M Muir, I S C, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is hereby cancelled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C Harrison, Offg Accountan Genl, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, with effect from the 22nd March.

Mr W H Michael, Depy Accountant Genl, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Harrison or until further orders.

Mr G C Ray, Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of outside Audits, is postad as Depy Accountant Genl, Madras, vice Mr W H Micoael.

The following appointments in the Postal Dept are notified:—

Mr H M Kisch held the appointment of Depy Director Genl of the Post Office of India from the 13th to the 18th Feb 1897, both days inclusive, and was placed on special duty in India with effect from the 19th Feb, 1897.

Mr H Farrer is appointed to be Depy Director Genl of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 19th Feb, 1897.

Mr G R Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, I S C, is appointed to officiate in the second grade of Post Masters General, and is placed in charge of the Madras Circle, with effect from the 12th Feb, 1897,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Major S D Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Head Quarters, Bengal Command, vice Brevet Lieut Col E A Travers, who has resigned, dated 2nd Feb, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A H T Rouse, I S C 1st regiment of Madras in to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, and class, on probation, with effect from the 9th Jan, 1897.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

It is notified that the tenure of appointment of Brevet Lieut Col E DeBoo, I S C 2nd Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Military Dept, is extended for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 10th Feb, 1897, the date following that on which Capt H N Waymouth, Asst Military Accountant, 1st class, was relieved of his duties in the Military Accounts Dept on reversion to regimental duty:—Lieut B Scott, 11th Madras Infy, to be Assist Military Accountant, 1st class; Lieut C S Sappard, 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class; and Lieut F W Bagshawe, 8th Madras Infy, to be Assist Millitary Accountant, 3rd class, (on probation.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Lieut Col W M Campbell, R A Ordnance Officer, 1st class, to be an Inspr Genl of Ordnance; Capt A L M Turner, R A Ordnance officer, 2nd class, to be Ordnance officer, 1st class; and Mr C H L F Wilson, R A Ordnance officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance officer, 3rd class,—with effect from the 1st Feb 1897, vice Major Genl R Wace, R A appointed Director Genl of Ordnance India.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt W C A Radcliffe, R A Ordnance Officer, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, and Asst Supt, Foundry and Shot Factory, Cossipore, in the Ordnance Dept in India is extended for five years, with effect from the 1st April 1898.

Lieut N F Gordon R A officiating Ordnance officer, 4th class is confirmed in that class with effect from the 5th Oct 1896, to fill an existing vacancy

Lieut G G Woods, R A officiating Ordnance officer, 4th class is confirmed in that class with effect from the 12th Oct 1896 to fill an existing vacancy

STAFF CORPS

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations Published with cirsue 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is appointed to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut H R E Pratt attached to the 36th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy, 13th Dec 1896

PENSIONS WARRANT OFFICERS

Condr J McCusker, Miscellaneous Dept, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment,

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of Brigade Surgn Lieut Col A N Rogers Harrison, I M S, Mad as Estabt, to his present rank, will have effect from the 7th April, 1897, and not as notified in G G O No 599 of 1896

COLONELS ALLOWANCE

The undermentioned Colonels of the General Lists are admitted to the Colonels allowance, with effect from the 2 th Feb 1897:—A G Hutchins, Madras Infy; A W Roberts, Bengal Cavalry; W H Beckett, Bengal Infy,

Unemployed Supernumerary List,

RETIREMENTS.

Capt J P Hill, I S C Wing Officer, 29th Reg of Bom Inf has been transferred by the Sec of State for India to temporary half pay with effect from the 2nd April, 1897, subject to H M approval,

REWARDS—GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct with, and without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1896:—With gratuity of £5—No 26 Drum Major Alexander Lamb, 96th Regt, Madras Infantry Without gratuity—Store Serg James McPhillips, Ordnance Depr, Unattached List, Madras Command

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity:—First Class Sergt Instructor (Acting Sergt Major) J Murphy, 2nd Battn, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Vol Rifle Corps

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—MEDALS.

The undermentioned members of the Vol Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1-95:—

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Capt F J Raynor, Lieut P A Rayne, Sergt H W Wood and Vol T Banees.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Qrmr Sergt C W Emmer, Volunteers A F Cecil and C H West

E I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Color Sergts W A Emery and R F Wale, Sergts P Burgoyne and C Dutton, Lance-Sergt A Rae, Volunteers W Ross, E Stroud, J E Shea, M O Farrell, W E Gould, T Browne, and C Jerome

2nd Battn, B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Vol J D Lewis, N W Ry Vol Rifles—Sergts R Kerr and W. Cooke Corpl J. Asquith and Vol S. Aldridge.

APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta Light Horse—F J Kinsley, Gent to be Lieut, to complete the establishment

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—J W Leather, Gent, to be Lieut with effect from the 18th Feb, 1897, vice Grenfell transferred to the supernumerary list

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—W Carr, Gent to be Second Lieut vice Scott promoted

Presidency Vol Rifle Batt D C Niveh, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Goddard promoted; and J C Watson, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice Glen promoted,

Midland Ray Vol Rifles Surgeon Major E S Brandon, I M S to be Surgn Major, with effect from the 17th Feb, 1897, vice Nixon deceased,

PROMOTIONS

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut H B Huddleston to be Capt vice Pearce, promoted,

Lieut R W Leslie to be Capt, vice Craven, transferred to the supernumerary list; Second Lieut B F Gahan to be Lieut, vice Kenedy, resigned; Second Lieut W W Peddie to be Lieut, vice Collet, resigned; Second Lieut S B Wells to be Lieut, vice Porter, resigned; and Second Lieut R Strachey to be Lieut, vice Wright, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

1st Batt, Cal Volteer Rifle Corps—Major H Elworthy, V D, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieut Col, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The appointments notified in G G O No 10 of 1897, will take effect from the date Capt A Gwyn, Deputy Director, R I M, avails himself of the leave granted to him in G G O No 9 of 1 97.

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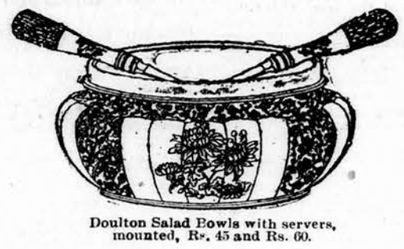

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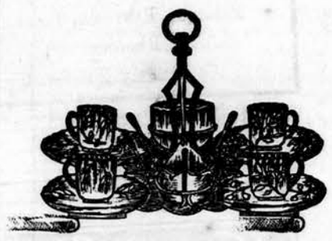

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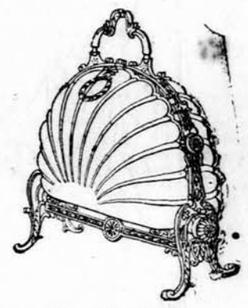

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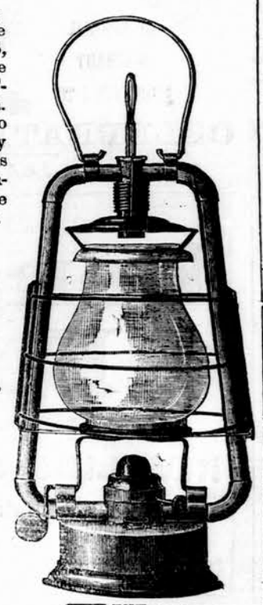

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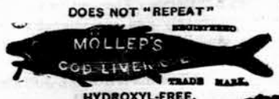

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